New-York Weekly Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Military.

The Paymaster-General has decided that only those returned prisoners of war who have been discharged since May 30, and whose final papers show by a special remark that extra pay is due them, are entitled to the benefit of the recent order of the Secretary of War, giving three months extra pay to certain soldiers. Prisoners of war who have not returned to duty with their commands before the 30th of May are not entitled to the extra compensation.

The Rebel prisoners at Point Lookout are being released as rapidly as possible. Many of them have reached Washington in a sick and destitute condition. The prisoners of war at Fort Delaware are discharged at the rate of about 500 per day. The sick are the first liberated, and next, those who have been longest incarcerated. Sixty-one prisoners were released from Fort Warren on the 15th.

The force recently sent out for the burial of the remains of soldiers killed in the battle-fields between the Wilderness and Richmond are rapidly progressing in their humane work. Headboards are erected over the graves, inscribed with all the information possible to be obtained, and the inscription registered at the office of Capt. Moore, who has charge of the burial party.

Prior to the surrender of Gen. Johnston the late Rebel Confederacy had accumulated an immense amount of medical hospital stores of all kinds at Charlotte, N. C., directly imported from England just before the fall of Wilmington, which have been received at Newbern, after an inventory which consumed three weeks' time.

Two Arkansas Rebel regiments and a battalion of cavalry arrived at Fort Smith on the 9th, and surrendered their arms, transportation, horses and wagons, and are being paroled. They have not been paid for two years. They say they are going home to fight guerrillas, if necessary to secure peace.

All the honorably discharged soldiers have been granted the privilege of retaining their arms at the following rates: Muskets of all kinds, with or without accouterments, $6; carbines, with or without accouterments, $10; all other carbines and revolvers, $8; sabers and swords, with or without belts, $3.

Gov. Fenton writes to the Veterans of the Reserve Corps at Washington that he hopes to procure their muster-out with the regiments in which they originally enlisted. Gov. Curtin writes that they must serve out their new term of enlistment in the corps to which they volunteered.

Capt. Henry Wurz, who had control of the Andersonville Prison, where Union prisoners endured such unspeakable sufferings, is awaiting his trial in confinement at Washington. Col. Gibbs the Rebel commander of the post of Andersonville, Ga., is in Washington on parole.

General Order No. 116 from the War Department directs that all enlisted men of the Veteran Reserve Corps who, if they had remained in their original regiments, would, under existing orders, now be entitled to their discharge, be immediately mustered out, excepting those who desire to serve their full term.

Up to the 18th 160,000 had left Washington for home, an average of 9,000 a day since the 1st inst. There remains yet about 30,000 to leave, which includes the remainder of the Army of the Potomac, about 9,000, and the heavy artillery in the fortifications.

The transport Kentucky with 1,200 paroled Rebel troops on board, struck a snag 12 miles below Shreveport on the 9th inst., and sunk immediately. Over 200 lives were lost. The officers of the vessel are said to be to blame.

Seven thousand four hundred and fifty-four men of Jeff. Thompson's Rebel command have reached Cairo on a flag-of-truce-boat. Jeff. remains at Memphis, awaiting the decision of President Johnson relative to his petition for pardon.

The Rebel Major-Gen. Maury and family, Ex-Gov. Moore of Ala., and Col. Gasley, the man who is stated to have offered a reward for the murder of President Lincoln, reached Fortress Monroe from New-Orleans on Sunday.

The Paymaster-General has taken steps to prevent the soldiers' money from falling into the hands of pretended claim agents and other swindlers.

By direction of the President the Army of Georgia is dissolved, and regiments not ordered mustered out are to be transferred to the Army of the Tennessee.

Quite a serious mutiny broke out among the troops of Gen. Bartlett's Division, Twentieth Corps, encamped near Washington, on Tuesday evening, in consequence of their non-payment.

Gen. Dix has been ordered to Montreal on business connected with Rebel conspirators in Canada. He will make a formal demand for the extradition of the criminals.

It is understood that an order will shortly appear directing the mustering out of all troops whose term of service expires before January next.

Gen. Grant reached Washington on the 15th inst. from Chicago. He received the most enthusiastic receptions along the entire route.

Department commanders have been ordered at once to reduce their batteries of volunteer light artillery.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe June 14, says that the cavalry brigade of the Twenty-fifth Corps is being embarked for Texas.

The War Department has ordered that the payment of all United States bounties to men enlisting in the army cease from and after July 1.

The forts around Washington are to be reduced to 22, and so enlarged and strengthened as to encircle the city.

Gen. Hurlbut is to be court-martialed at New-Orleans on serious charges.

Naval.

The Navy Department has information of the surrender of the only vessel left of the Rebel navy of the Southwest—the ram Missouri, lying in the Red River. She was given up on the 3d inst.

Some 15 or 20 of the tin-clad gunboats at Mound City have been stripped and dismantled. They will probably be sold soon on account of the Government.

Rear Admiral David D. Porter has been appointed Superintendent of the Annapolis Naval Academy.

News from Washington.

Applications for pardon by prominent Rebels are daily increasing, but the President has acted on but few of them, evidently believing the subject one worthy of considerable reflection. The list of pardoned under the proclamation of May 29 thus far comprises 18 from Tennessee, 3 from Kentucky, 10 from Virginia, one from Maryland, one from Arkansas, and five from Alabama. Among the list of applicants is Henry C. Burnett, Rebel Senator from Kentucky, who has recently been arrested, and Alexander H. Stephens. In his plea for pardon, ex-Vice-President Stephens is said to still insist on the righteousness and necessity of Slavery.

Secretary Seward, in an official dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, gives the information that the Government of France has removed all restrictions heretofore imposed by it on the naval vessels of the United States in French ports. Secretary Seward also officially announces that the French Government has formally rescinded its order granting to our Southern Rebels belligerent rights.

The Hon. John Minor Botts, Alexander Rives, and other distinguished Virginians, have arrived in Washington from Richmond, and had an interview with President Johnson on the 14th inst. Delegations from Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama, have also called on the President. Delegations from Florida and South Carolina are soon expected to arrive in Washington.

In consequence of a correspondence with Sir Frederick Bruce, Secretary Seward has notified the Navy Department that Great Britain withdraws her recognition as belligerents from the Rebels, but as she does not absolutely rescind the twenty-four hour rule, our vessels are not to pay the customary courtesies to those of the British navy.

The President is resolved on cutting down expenses to the lowest point. He is known to favor retrenchment as a means for returning to specie payment, which he will recommend to Congress. It is expected that the army will be reduced to 100,000 men by the New Year.

Another riot occurred at Washington on the 14th, caused by a dispute between the 21st New-York Cavalry and a West Virginia brigade of cavalry. Three Virginians and one citizen were wounded in the melee. The approach of two regiments of veterans put an end to the disturbance.

The representatives of a large emigration society in Scotland are at Washington. They propose to send emigrants with sufficient capital into the Southern States, if sufficient inducements are held out.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Clarence A. Seward of New-York has been appointed by the President as Acting Assistant Secretary of State.

The Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho, is in Washington. Report says he was driven from the Territory by the citizens of Lewiston, in consequence of a difficulty regarding the site of the Capital.

The Secretary of War has directed that the execution of Mrs. Perrine's sentence to three months imprisonment shall be suspended during her good behavior.

Capt. Mehaffey arrived at Washington on the 21st, with Mr. Gayle of Cahawba, Ala., who advertised for proposals to assassinate President Lincoln for $1,000,000.

Mrs. W. H. Seward, wife of the Secretary of State, died on the 21st inst. at Washington. Her remains will be embalmed and taken to Auburn.

Judge Gooding of Indiana has been appointed to the District Marshalship at Washington, vice Lamon, resigned, instead of Mr. Goodloe, as at first reported.

The charge of dishonorable practices in the Interior Department will be officially investigated by a Congressional Committee.

President Johnson's family, with his daughter, Mrs. Patterson, have arrived in Washington.

New-York.

A serious fire occurred at Saratoga Springs on the afternoon of the 18th by which the United States Hotel and the Marvin House were completely destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire was discovered in the north wing of the United States Hotel. A short time after a second fire broke out in another and a distant part of the building. A portion of the furniture only was saved. The flames communicated to the Marvin House, which was speedily destroyed. Marvin Row, three club houses, the telegraph and express offices were also destroyed. Two lives were lost. Officer Case was killed by the falling of a chimney. The cottages belonging to the United States Hotel were destroyed. The guests of the United States Hotel were all removed to the Union, Clarendon and Congress Hall.

Judge Pierrepont delivered his argument for a new trial in the case of Stephen T. Clark against Brooks of *The N. Y. Express* on the 20th inst. The case had been previously decided in favor of the plaintiff. One of Mr. Pierrepont's arguments in favor of a new trial was that the jury had been composed of three Democrats and nine Abolitionists, their minds being naturally prejudiced against Mr. Brooks, who was called a "Copperhead."

A fearful riot occurred at Flushing, L. I., on the 20th inst., on the occasion of a trial of fire apparatus. Two firemen got to quarreling in regard to a bet, and a general fight with pistols and knives was the result. There was an immense crowd of spectators present. The riot lasted over two hours, and the number of injured were estimated at 50 or 60—men, women and children.

The receipts of tolls on the canals of this State for the month of May amounted to $336,078, being $239,615 less than the corresponding month of 1864. The tolls reached their highest figure, $5,168,943, in 1862; and it is estimated that this year the receipts will fall back to the aggregate of 1859, $1,723,945.

Gov. Fenton has addressed a circular to the various County and District War Committees throughout the State, suggesting that in the approaching celebration of the Fourth of July particular welcome be given and honor shown to the returned soldiers.

Judge Charles R. Ruggles of Poughkeepsie, formerly on the bench of the Court of Appeals, died at his residence in that city on the 15th inst. On the announcement of his death on the 16th in the Court of Appeals at Albany the Court adjourned.

On the 15th inst. the first Hebrew Free School in this city was dedicated. The building, situated on Avenue C, near Fourth-st., is a plain brick structure, 25 by 64 feet, capable of accommodating about 300 children, and has been erected at a cost of $8,000.

The Catholic jubilee closed in this city on the 15th inst. It is estimated that over 100,000 persons have been heard at confession during the past month, and probably that $50,000 has been received in alms.

The Court of Appeals on the 14th decided that the only effect of chapter 218 of the laws of 1865 is to give preference to cases in which the people are a party over the second and third classes.

Five hundred and twenty-two dogs were captured in this city on the 12th and 13th insts., of which twenty-two were reclaimed, the remaining 500 suffering the extreme penalty of the law.

The work of paying off the returned soldiers who have been ordered to report at Hart's Island was commenced on the 16th, and will be continued until the men are all attended to.

The findings of the Osbon Court Martial have been sent to Washington. They are understood to be favorable to Mr. Osbon.

There is said to be some 800 New-York soldiers buried in the Gettysburg Cemetery at the present time.

The New-York Court of Appeals have decided that the act creating a paid Fire Department in this city, passed by the late Legislature, is constitutional.

The break in the Erie Canal, at Amity Springs, has been closed, and navigation resumed.

New-England.

The Congregational Societies of the country, who hold to Unitarianism with their Congregationalism, are excluded from the National Congregational (Trinitarian) Council now in session at Boston. There are some 600 delegates present, representing some 3,000 Trinitarian churches. The Council have adopted an address to President Johnson. It urges the Government, while blending mercy with justice, to deal with the traitors in such a manner that the greatness of their crime will be forever recognized, and regards the late war as a judgment on Slavery and on the complicity of the nation with it; it also enjoins just dealing with the freedmen and favoring, protecting and fortifying them in their new status *by bestowing upon them the elective franchise and all the rights of citizenship.* A reply from President Johnson has been received, thanking them for the address, and saying that he shall endeavor to discharge his duties honestly and to the best of his judgment, with the conviction that the best interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will be preserved and promoted by the success and permanency of the country.

The dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Luther C. Ladd and Addison O. Whitney, who fell in Baltimore the 19th of April, 1861, which was postponed from the 19th of April last, took place at Lowell, Mass., on the 17th inst., with imposing military, masonic and civic ceremonies. After brief ceremonies of dedication, which were mostly masonic, Gov. Andrew delivered an eloquent oration. At the collation, which followed the dedication ceremonies, Gen. Butler responded to the toast complimentary to the army and navy. He urged that the confiscated lands forfeited by treason should be given to the soldiers who had put the Rebellion down. He also advocated the policy of giving the right of suffrage to the negro, and said, that although ignorant, the negro knew enough to be loyal.

The bodies of two children, a girl aged 14, and her brother aged 12, were found in the woods near Roxbury, Mass., on the 19th. The girl had been outraged. The parents reside in Boston, and had missed their children since Monday week. Rewards amounting to $5,500, have been offered by the authorities and individuals for the arrest of the criminal.

The Maine Farmer says: "The season has so far advanced that there can hardly be a reasonable doubt as to the success of a full crop of grass. This is the staple crop of Maine, and a large crop will, we trust, encourage farmers to increase their stock of meat cattle, which has fallen too low."

June 17 was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. It was celebrated with considerable spirit at different places in Massachusetts. In Boston the principal business houses were closed, and a number of associations marched in procession through the streets.

At Saugus, Mass., on the 13th, George, son of Gevin Holiday, aged 16, shot his father in the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then rushed into the woods and blew out his own brains. No cause is assigned for the horrible deed.

Virginia.

The Freedmen of Petersburg, Va., held a mass meeting on the 6th inst., and unanimously adopted resolutions claiming as the unqualified right of true and loyal citizens the privilege of setting forth respectfully their grievances, and demanding an equality of right under the law. They claim that taxation and representation should go hand in hand; that the fundamental basis of the Government is that it should derive its power from the consent of the governed; that they will cheerfully submit to any provision that will apply with equal force to both white and black; that they treat with contempt the allegation that they understand freedom to mean idleness and indolence, and that they have no feeling of resentment toward their former owners, but are willing to let the past be buried.

Our Washington correspondent says that there is a great change coming over the Old Dominion. The late elections have convinced the Union men that unless they in some manner receive the support and protection of the Government they will of necessity be forced to leave the State. Union men all over the State are organizing, and, as an example, we may advert to the fact that such men as Sawyers, Beach, and Hill, Judge Brown, and nearly every Union man who was such before and during the war, have come out decidedly for negro suffrage as the chief hope of Virginia. An important meeting has been held, and an address determined upon to the country and the next Congress.

Dispatches received at the Freedman's Bureau represent everything as still going on smoothly in Richmond. Great difficulties exist, however, in the way of elevating the status of the colored people, but they are being gradually overcome by the officers of the Bureau who are indefatigable in their work. Meetings of the former slave owners are being held all over the State for the purpose of fixing rates of compensation for their labor of the blacks, which in all cases is insufficient for their support. This difficulty will be obviated in a great measure by settling the freedmen on the abandoned lands of the State.

John M. Botts has "defined his position." He is not opposed to the division of the State, (Virginia), regards F. H. Pierpont as the lawful Governor, accepts the abolition of Slavery, doubts the validity of the Alexandria Constitution, and asserts that Gen. Patrick has appointed disloyal men to office in Richmond, and disapproves his action.

John Minor Botts's theory of reconstruction is to let everybody vote who was eligible under the former State Constitutions, and none others; but to allow no man to be eligible to an elective office who has in any manner aided the Rebellion.

The Hon. Joseph Segar of Virginia has published a letter in defense of Gov. Pierpont, who, he says, has appointed none but strictly loyal persons to office in that State, and that if the Governor but be allowed to go quietly on with the work of organization and reconstruction no loyal man need fear the result.

Edmund Ruffin of Virginia, the man who fired the first gun on Sumter, blew his brains out near Richmond on Saturday last. A statement was found among his papers to the effect that he preferred death to living under the United States Government.

An official of the late Confederate Government has volunteered to raise the torpedoes which still remain in the James River. The work is said to be in rapid progress.

The Government of Portsmouth, Va., was on the 16th last turned over by the military to the civil authorities. A similar transfer will soon be made of other Southern towns.

To an interrogatory of Secretary Stanton Gen. Halleck replies that he knows nothing of any cruelties to negroes at Richmond.

Advices from Richmond represent that the odious colored pass system has been abolished and the Freedmen's School reopened.

A Richmond correspondent says that "Extra" Billy Smith, after several days sojourning in the city, departed for his home in Fauquier County.

There is said to be a combination among Richmond real estate owners, to prevent, by increasing their prices, any Northern man from purchasing.

The Richmond papers of Monday say that Dick Turner, late of Libby prison, was recaptured on Sunday, and is now in one of the cells of that edifice.

Major-Gen. Turner has been assigned to the command of the military district of Henrico, Va., with headquarters at Richmond.

Capt. S. Schoonmaker, of the 20th New-York, has been appointed to the command of all the military prisons at Richmond.

The Carolinas and Georgia.

Gen. Howard on the 16th inst. received a letter from South Carolina which gives a gratifying account of the colored population, totally different from the statements heretofore published. Forty thousand freedmen in South Carolina are now industriously at work cultivating the soil, and 9,000 colored children are attending school regularly.

The loss at the Chattanooga fire amounted to $200,000, and that at Nashville to nearly $3,000,000, which may be reduced one-half by the iron, chains, machinery, &c., that may be saved from the wreck. It is the opinion of the authorities that these fires were the work of incendiaries.

The remaining appointments for Georgia were made by the President on Monday, as follows: Judge Erskine for United States Judge, Col. Stone for District-Attorney, and J. I. Dunning of Atlanta for United States Marshal. These are among the strongest Union men in Georgia.

Governor Holden has taken possession of the Governor's Room at the Capitol, in Raleigh, and entered upon the formal discharge of his duties. He has appointed C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State; Jonathan Worth, State Treasurer, and J. S. Cannon, Aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel.

George A. Trenholm, formerly Secretary of the Rebel Treasury, was arrested at Columbia, S. C., last week. He was taken to Hilton Head, and it is expected that he will be sent from there to Fortress Monroe.

The most valuable estates in North Carolina are being offered for the nominal sum of $1@$10 per acre, the proprietors having resolved to emigrate North.

Fifteen dead negroes were found in the river below Macon, Ga., some days ago. No marks of violence were found upon them. *The Atlanta Intelligencer* intimates that they died of starvation.

Gov. Holden of North Carolina thinks that the enrollment of the loyal voters can be completed, so that the election in that State of delegates to the State Convention may be held by the middle of August next.

The Gulf States.

A Houston (Texas) paper of May 24 contains an account of a foray on the Rebel ordnance and quartermaster's stores in that city on May 23. The number of troops participating in the affair must have reached two or three thousand, beside quite a number of women, children, negroes, and men in citizens' garb. Every man seemed to get all he could carry away. They made a clean sweep, taking every item of Government property worth having.

Clarke, the Rebel Governor of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation ordering the Sheriffs of the several counties to hold elections on the 19th of June to elect delegates to a convention to be held at Jackson on the 3d of July, the day appointed by the bogus Legislature. The "secesh" leaders openly boast that by this movement of Clarke and the Legislature they have obtained the recognition of the State and amnesty for the past.

Recent advices from Brownsville say that the city was sacked by the Rebel soldiers prior to its occupation by Union troops. The Rebel Gen. Slaughter is now at the head of a band of robbers, about forty five miles above Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, and levies a tax of $5 per bale on all cotton that the people try to run over into Mexico.

The Masons of the State of Texas met in Houston on the 15th and issued an address to the Masons of the State, counseling obedience to the law and cheerful submission to the authorities, discountenancing all insubordination or mutinous conduct.

A New-Orleans dispatch of the 12th says there are and will be limited restrictions on travel to ports on the Texas coast, but free and unrestricted travel and communication will open in five days by official orders.

Gov. Hahn has published a card, in which he declares that the Legislature of Louisiana adopted the Constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery; the reports to the contrary being untrue.

The Legislature of Texas has been called together in extraordinary session by the Rebel Governor to take into account the present distracted condition of the State.

Gen. Reynolds has taken initiatory steps toward reëstablishing civil courts in Northern Alabama. The people of that State are said to be rapidly becoming orderly and peaceable citizens.

Bishop Gregg of Texas in a pastoral letter instructs the clergy of the Episcopal Church to return to the liturgy as it was before the war.

Tennessee and Kentucky.

We learn from Louisville that Gen. Palmer has decided that refugees on the north side of the Ohio can return to their homes, provided they have the means to pay their passage South. Transportation will not be furnished. The order is made to apply to deserters from the Rebel armies, and persons sent north of the river to remain during the war, but those who return will have to prove that they have been loyal while residing in the North.

At Frankfort, Ky., on the 16th, the majority of the Court of Appeals, consisting of Judges Peters and Robertson, declared the act of Congress making Treasury notes a legal tender, unconstitutional. Judge Williams dissented.

The Government officials at Nashville have succeeded in saving enough property from the ruins of the late fire to reduce the total loss to $1,250,000.

The guerrilla Stewart was not executed at Louisville on the 13th as reported, having at the last moment received a ten days' respite.

The Western States.

The leading features of the new Constitution of Missouri prohibit legislation interfering with the personal rights of men on account of their color; declare that Missouri shall ever be free, and ever remain in the Union; exclude from the ballot-box all Rebel soldiers, sympathizers, Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, O. A. K.'s; forbid the Legislature giving compensation for emancipated slaves, and provide for an efficient registration of voters.

Judges Boyer and Dryden of the Supreme Court of Missouri, having declined to vacate the bench, in conformity with the ordinance passed by the late State Convention, Gov. Fletcher on Wednesday, through Gen. Coleman, commanding the militia, forcibly dispossessed them of their seats, and installed his appointees, the Hon. David Wagner and the Hon. William L. Lovelace.

Major Henry P. Thornton, aged 83, died June 5, 1865, at Bedford, Ind., where he had lived many years. He was professionally a lawyer, and in 1811–12 was an active military man with Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and on the northern frontier. He lived and died a strong Union man, highly respected by all who knew him in the various situations of honor and trust that he has filled.

Letters of administration on the estate of the late President Lincoln were issued on the 15th by the Probate Court of Sangamon County, to Hon. David Davis of Bloomington, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. The Hon. J. F. Stuart is surety upon the bond. The value of the estate is $75,000.

The Chicago Sanitary Fair will close on the 20th as a day exhibition, but will be opened evenings through the week. The receipts up to the 18th were $235,000.

An attempt was made at Chicago on the 10th instant to murder J. Winslow Ayre, an important witness against the Knights of the Golden Circle.

All the business portion of Rolla, Mo., was burned on the night of the 19th inst. Loss estimated at $200,000; but little insurance.

Political.

Calls have been made in all the counties of New-Jersey for the assembling together of Conventions of the friends of the Constitutional Amendment and its ratification by New-Jersey, to put the machinery in motion that will bring out a full vote at the coming general election.

The Connecticut Senate has elected the Hon. Elisha Carpenter of Wethersfield a judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Judge Dutton's term, and the Hon. Gideon Hall of Winchester Judge of the Superior Court.

At a special town meeting in Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y., on the 13th, the candidates of the Union party for Supervisor and Street Commissioner were elected by a considerable majority.

The Democrats of the Lexington District, Ky., nominated, on the 14th inst., George S. Shanklin of Jessamine as a candidate for Congress.

Gov. Brough of Ohio declines to be a candidate for reëlection to the gubernatorial office.

Domestic Miscellany.

In order to remove the obstacles thrown in the way of freedmen and refugees by their former masters refusing to grant them just and reasonable compensation for their labor, Gen. Howard has issued a circular to his Assistant Commissioners, Superintendants, and other officers connected with his Bureau, stating that the diversity of circumstances disinclines him to fix even minimum rates for all cases, and recommending that they approve all contracts between employer and employé, being careful to exercise discrimination in the remuneration of the different classes of laborers, and to be sure in every instance to protect the employé in that compensation.

The President has issued an order turning over to the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau all abandoned lands and property contemplated by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, establishing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, that may now be under or within their control. All the funds collected by tax or accruing from abandoned property are also transferred to the Freedmen's Department.

The annual Convention of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, held at New-Brunswick, N. J., adjourned on the 15th inst. to meet in New-York City on the first Wednesday in June, 1866. During the late session the Rev. N. E. Smith of Brooklyn offered the Committee on Hertzog Hall, connected with the Theological Seminary, $40,000 toward the endowment of the Theological Professorships, provided the church raised an equal amount, and appointed a fourth Professor. The offer was gladly accepted.

Public lands containing the precious metals are interdicted by law from sale or other disposal by the Government. Cases frequently arise in the General Land Office in which the land is of a mixed character, and in such cases it has been decided that where the arable quality of the tract predominates, individual titles are recognized, but where the metalliferous, in extent or value, is the predominating element, the individual claim is invalid.

The annual commencement of Rutgers College occurred at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 19th and 20th insts. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, President of the College. The corner-stone of the Schenck Observatory was laid on the evening of the 19th. The Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef delivered the address before the Alumni Association, and James T. Brady, esq., addressed the literary societies.

The first man killed in the recent great Rebellion was Daniel Howe, a native of Nenagh, Ireland. Howe was killed at Fort Sumter (in 1861) and there interred in the presence of the *then* Major (now Brigadier-Gen.) Anderson, and of Beauregard. His brother, William Howe, residing in this city, has published a letter asking the Government to defray the expenses of a removal of the body to Calvary Cemetery.

About five hundred Sioux Indians, in camp fifteen miles west of Fort Mitchell, and supposed to be friendly, on the 14th inst. attacked a guard of a hundred men under Capt. Fouks of the 11th Ohio Veteran Cavalry, killing Capt. Fouks and four men and wounding seven. A number of the Indians were killed. The Indians crossed over to the north side of the Platte River.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has consented to submit an agreed case to the United States Circuit Court, Maryland, on the question whether a tax can be imposed on sales of produce in 1864, by an amended section of the law, where such sales have already paid a tax.

It is said that ex-Vice-President Stephens spends much of his time at Fort Warren in writing, and has already prepared immense rolls of manuscript, enough to give a complete history of the Rebellion. He also reads considerably, and devotes a portion of each morning to singing hymns.

The Treasurer of the Lincoln Memorial Fund has published a list of the subscriptions thus far received, which foot up about $10,000. The effort to raise $100,000 will not be abandoned until the same is accomplished.

The U. S. Grand Jury at San Francisco has dismissed the complaint against the Mexican "emigrants," charged with an attempt to violate the neutrality laws. The trial of those who seized the steamer Colon is still pending before the local courts.

The steamer Echo, loaded with troops, collided with one of the monitors at Cairo on the 20th morning and sunk, carrying down a number of horses and much Government freight. No lives were lost. The pilot is under arrest.

The Hon. Thomas Connolly, M. P. for Donegal, Ireland, has tendered to Gen. Lee a home for himself and family in any part of Great Britain he may select. The offer has been declined.

The people of the city of Leon de Nicaragua have forwarded an expression of sympathy on the death of President Lincoln, which has been received by the State Department at Washington.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner is about to direct that Government taxes shall in every instance be paid on all Southern goods previous to their shipment North.

The Henry Burden, with John Mitchel on board, reached Fortress Monroe on the 19th. He was lodged inside the fortress.

Messrs. Jerome Buck and Sterne Chittenden of New-York have been retained to assist Charles O'Conor in the defense of Jefferson Davis.

At a meeting of the Baltimore Agricultural Society on the 14th, $11,000 were subscribed in aid of Southern farmers.

Charles A. Page, a Tribune correspondent, has been appointed United States Consul to Zurich, Switzerland.

The cars of the Central Pacific Railroad are running to Upper Gap, 53 miles from Sacramento, Cal. and will probably be laid 20 miles further by Fall.

Ford's Theater has just been sold to the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, for the sum of $100,000.

The amount of 7.30s sold during the seven days ending June 20 was $14,906,050.

The contributions to the New-York Union Theological Seminary amount to $150,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

By the arrival of the Sidon, the Bremen and the Hibernia we have six days later news from Europe.

England has withdrawn belligerent rights from the Rebels. Earl Russell has issued an order, which provides that armed ships bearing the Confederate flag shall be sent out of all British ports, but that at first they shall have the usual 24 hours grace allowed them. Afterward no such allowance is to be made.

The Star announces that Lord Palmerston had tendered a pension of £1,500 sterling per annum to Mrs. Cobden, but the offer was declined with an expression of grateful thanks for the kindness manifested toward her by the Crown and Administration. *The Star* says Mr. Cobden left his family so sufficiently well provided for as to make any provision on the part of the Government unnecessary.

News has reached England of a fearful storm in the Baltic and on the northern Coast of Europe, on the 31st ultimo and 1st inst. About 50 vessels were reported wrecked and stranded, and a lamentable loss of life occurred. At present no American ships are reported injured.

There had been a serious accident on the Great Western Railway. An excursion train from Liverpool to London, with 1,000 passengers, upset near Shrewsbury, and 14 persons were killed and about 60 seriously injured.

The Emperor of the French, when at Constantine, invited five Arab chiefs to dine with him, and took, it is announced, the opportunity to tell them that he desired to see Arabs in general become fitted by labor and education to enter into any positions now filled in Algeria by French subjects.

The Times's Paris correspondent says: The north and west of France have suffered from bad weather and the produce from the crops will be less than that of a fair average year.

Drouyn de Lhuys had issued instructions similar to those contained in Earl Russell's letter of June 2, relative to withdrawal of protection to Confederate vessels of war.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says that France has given the Washington Government to understand that Mexico is under French protection, and France will not allow any power to attack it, and will deal with filibusters without mercy. In a debate in the Corps Legislatif, Ministerial assurance was given that there was no likelihood of trouble with America on the Mexican question.

The Asia, from Liverpool June 10, via Queenstown June 11, arrived at Halifax on the 20th, bringing two days later news.

President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation had been received in England and was discussed by all the English papers. *The Star* regards the terms as wise and generous, while the Rebel papers denounce them as harsh. *The Army and Navy Gazette* denounces the designs of the President as blood-thirsty, but thinks that he will shrink from executing them.

The Progressive Party in the French Legislative Body intend to send an address to President Johnson, reminding him that the French Republic of 1848 abolished capital punishment for political offenses, and recommending the application of the same principle with regard to our prisoners.

The French Legislative Body had an interesting debate on the Mexican question, the opposition deprecating the expedition, and apprehending complications with the United States. The Government denied that there was any reason for apprehending such complications.

Cyrus W. Field has returned to London to arrange for the laying of the shore end of the cable. Mr. Lundy is a passenger by the Asia, to get all ready at Heart's Content, Newfoundland.

The Emperor of France has returned to Paris. The resignation of Prince Napoleon is accepted. All the warnings given to the French press have been declared null and void.

The terrible accident reported on the Great Western Railway by the last steamer has been followed by another equally serious to an express train on the South-Eastern Road, conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Staplehurst. Ten persons were killed and twenty wounded. Charles Dickens was in the train, but escaped injury. Both accidents happened through the carelessness of the plate-layers who were repairing the roads.

Sir Joseph Paxton died on the 8th inst., after a protracted illness.

Mexico.

New-Orleans papers contain a report of another fight between two thousand Imperialists under Gen. Lopez and the Republican army under Cortinas, on June 3, in which the former are said to have been worsted and driven to the American side of the river. The Foreign Legion of Maximilian is said to be badly demoralized. Business in Matamoros and Bagdad is at a stand still. Both armies were being intrenched. President Juarez on April 29 issued a proclamation to the Mexicans announcing the recapture of Saltillo and Monterey by the Republican army.

The French forces in Matamoros are said to be 2,000 strong. Cortinas was reported, on June 6, as advancing from Corlayo to retake Matamoros.

Cuba.

We have advices from Havana to June 17. Gen. Breckinridge, with some other officers of the late Rebel army, has arrived at Cardenas, where he was treated by the Governor with the greatest attention. Gen. Slaughter, late in command of the Rebel troops at Brownsville, has arrived in Havana.

A report having spread in Cuba that the Captain-General Dulce, was to be recalled, a petition to the Queen praying her to retain Gen. Dulce in his office, was very numerously signed.

Hayti.

By a late arrival from Hayti, we have advices from that Republic to June 13. The insurgents then had only one place in their possession, Cape Haytien, which for the last seven days had been in a state of siege and was almost surrounded by the National troops. No doubt was entertained about its speedy capture and the end of the insurrection.

South America.

The National Congress of Brazil was opened on May 7. The Emperor informed the Congress that he had recognized Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

The condition of Venezuela is satisfactory. Gen. Falcon, the new President, entered Caraccas on May 10, having just settled, as arbiter, some differences in the State of New-Barcelona. He was soon to enter upon his duties as President.

Canada.

Thirty buildings—nearly all the business portion of Brantford, C. W.—were destroyed by fire on the 14th. The property is estimated to be worth from $100,000 to $125,000. Insured for $50,500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

As a party of five persons were rowing on the De-Jardines Canal, near Toronto, on the 13th, a steamer passed, upsetting the boat and drowning all the party save one.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

PEACE—RETRENCHMENT.

Our country is rapidly disarming. Of the many thousands of Rebels lately in arms, scarcely one is bearing a musket to-day. A few thousands are in hospitals, prisons, and prison-camps; but these are being daily thinned by discharges on parole. There may be ten thousand of them in all still in duress, though we doubt if there be so many, and every day sees the aggregate considerably reduced. The threat of a pertinacious guerrilla warfare is proved an illusion. Nearly every Rebel soldier, when disbanded or paroled, makes for the spot that was his home when last he had a home; it may be a long way off and his means of locomotion limited; but he heads the right way and makes what speed he can. Probably a thousand would exceed the number of Rebels still maintaining, save in Texas, an attitude of hostility to the Union, guerrillas and all. All the complaints we now receive of harsh treatment from Rebel soldiers are uttered by Southern cultivators, who are daily required to supply food to the ragged, penniless ex-Confederates, toilsomely making their way homeward, and who are so abundant on many roads that the scanty stores of the farmers can ill afford a meal to each who solicits it. Yet necessity has no law; and the soldiers, traveling in little bands, will not be denied and cannot be resisted. They can only plead that they are wending homeward at their best paces, and must not be doomed to starve by the way. They will ere long cease to be a terror.

The Union armies are also very rapidly dissolving. We doubt that so many as One Hundred Thousand Men will remain in service on the 4th of July next. Thousands who have served through years without a murmur are now as homesick as the rawest recruit. Even the negroes share the general longing, and wish to be mustered out at the earliest moment. Those who deprecate large standing armies need not borrow trouble concerning ours. It will be difficult to keep it up to Fifty Thousand through three months of unbroken Peace. The only danger in this direction is that we shall maintain the skeleton of a great army with the actual force of a small one—that the land will blossom with Brigadiers and be festooned with Colonels and such like ornaments when there shall be nothing to command to call for a tithe of them. Here Congress must promptly and resolutely apply the pruning-knife. We can perceive or foresee no necessity for keeping our Army more than Fifty Thousand strong after next December; and our taxpayers must not be asked to pay thrice as many officers as the number of rank and file will justify.

President Johnson, we know, does not consider frugality in public affairs so groveling a matter as men in power too often regard it, and will heartily second every judicious effort for retrenchment. And we shall be disappointed if our next Congress does not eminently incline toward economy. Our Industry is taxed as Industry rarely has been; it has proved that it does not grudge any expense demanded by the National well-being; but, with many a man handing over to the Government more money in payment of his innumerable taxes than he has left of his year's income after such payment, we shall have fewer persons inclined to jeer at cheese-paring and candle-end savings than hitherto. We shall be greatly disappointed if the ensuing session of Congress does not witness a more rigorous, pervading retrenchment than we have ever yet known.

We ask those who take interest in such matters to consider, among others, these points:

I. *The Franking Privilege.*—It is not merely the Two Millions or so whereof Franking annually defrauds the Postal Revenue: it is the enormous increase of public printing and document-distributing which Franking incites that we more especially deprecate. We who try to live by writing and printing, are confronted by several costly periodicals sustained from the Treasury and given away by thousands of copies—the cost of their transmission by mail being thrown in. Abolish Franking, and half our present heavy outlay for Government Printing might be saved.

II. *Mileage.*—The forty cents per mile paid Members of Congress for every mile they travel (and a great many that they *don't* travel) while going to and returning from Washington, is but a beginning. Every State sends a special messenger to Washington with its Electoral Vote, and he must be paid the Mileage of a member of Congress. Thousands of Military and other Federal officers are constantly on the wing; and they, too, must have Mileage, though generally at lower rates. Still, every one is tempted to say, "If Congress pays itself for journeys never made, or elongated by audacious calculations, why should *we* be stinted?"—And they are not. An honest and comprehensive Mileage Reform bill would save millions per annum to the tax-paying people.

III. *Diplomacy and Consular Service.*—This has been very largely extended of late, and with reason. We *needed* Consuls, even at unfrequented ports, when any day might see them crowded with our merchantmen seeking shelter, and with Rebel Alabamas bent on their destruction. But what was necessary during War is necessary no longer. Many consulates should be discontinued; such useless Missions as that to Rome should be likewise discontinued; while the compensation of our representatives at the Courts of Portugal, Switzerland, Equador, Hayti, Liberia, &c., &c., should be cut down. There is no sense in paying $7,500 per annum (coin, not greenbacks) to a Minister to Liberia; and so of many others. Let us resolve to save wherever we can.

IV. *Tax Collecting.*—We must scrutinize this whole business, ascertain what percentage of our Revenue is paid for its collection, and how the aggregate may be reduced without detriment to the public interest. It must be that we can make a large saving here.

V. *Navy.*—We are very rich in cast-iron. A good share of our monitors, gunboats, transports, &c., &c., are worth a tenth of their cost as pot-metal, while worth nothing—less than nothing—for any other use. Let each of these be sold at auction to the highest cash bidder. Some buyers will make bargains on particular purchases; we shall make on every vessel we get rid of. The auctioneer can hardly be let drive at them too soon. If we could only include our Naval Constructors, Chief and other Engineers, Bureaux of Docks and Yards, &c., &c., we should do still better; but such hard bargains are not to be got rid of. They have us as fast as the Old Man of the Sea had Sindbad, and will hold on.

—More on the general theme hereafter.

SUFFRAGE FOR THE WEAK.

A vote has two values. It is, first, the expression of an opinion, which may or may not affect the material interests of the voter, but which he esteems as the performance of his relative duties to his fellow-creatures—as something which he owes to the aggregate interests of society. But, in the second place, a vote is the weapon which, so far as the infirmity of human device will permit, protects natural equality from the obtrusion of artificial distinctions, diminishes the undue influence of accidental position, and asserts the supremacy of individual will over dictation, compulsion and the selfishness of the mass, it may be, or of the few. The right to vote implies the duty of acquiescence in the will of the majority; but, when that right is ignored or speciously withheld, the disfranchised citizen, although for reasons of prudence he may acquiesce in public measures privately determined on, is under no moral obligation to do so, and owes no obedience to those laws to the enactment of which he did not consent. In the days of Adams, Franklin, Henry and Jefferson—in the golden days of the Declaration of Independence—statements like those would have have had, and in fact did have, a lively interest, abstract as they are; because the prose of politics had not then diverted men's minds from the consideration of fundamental axioms; nor was Mr. John Mitchel yet born to preach to the nations the chromatic limitations of natural law. We are not ourselves disposed to argue the question of "Negro Suffrage" upon what we should esteem the highest ground. We have already discussed the matter from the point of simple, dry, practical expediency; but now we ask the reader to consider the perilous condition in which the Freedman is placed, not, it must be remembered, by any act of his own, but first, through the besotted ambition of his quondam owner, and in the next place by our act, by the act of this nation, in changing his social position. We have, it must be remembered, called the Black to the performance of new duties; we have, in a word, liberated him from galling and grinding bondage, not specially for *his* sake, not because we pitied him as weak, down-trodden and terribly abused, but because the life of the nation hung upon a course of simple justice to this long-suffering race—because it was for our advantage, our peace, our safety and our prosperity, to acknowledge the manhood of the Black, who involuntarily has become the greatest benefactor of this nation, since through him we have been able to strike a blow at faction and to assert the supremacy of the Constitution. Now, admitting our obligations, and we do not think that any one in his senses will deny them, the question arises whether the Black shall be abandoned naked to the rage of those who will sedulously seek for some object of vengeance, and who may be mean enough to vent upon the defenseless those stormy passions which ignominious failure must have awakened. We have made this slave nominally free. But of what value will this freedom be to him, if it bring no means of preserving and of protecting it? If the old Slaveholders are to retain in the reconstructed States the old supremacy, are to dictate measures without any check, are to domineer after the old fashion, this gift of freedom to the Black will be only a cruel mockery, leaving him still at the mercy of his oppressors, who may hamper his movements, harrass his life, check his progress, keep down his wages, and make his last state worse than his first. We published lately a case occurring in Alabama, which we think very much to the point. Two of our "Freedmen" stopped work to look at soldiers passing. They were ordered back to their work by the overseer, and, their obedience not being swift enough to satisfy him, he shot one dead and seriously wounded the other. That dead "Freedman" had but a small taste of the liberty bestowed upon him by the United States of America before he received his final deed of emancipation and went to join John Brown. Now, one object of emancipation we take to be the prevention of flogging, pickling, paddling, rash and indiscriminate shooting, extra judicial hanging, burning, and the other gentle expedients of the old race of petty Pharoahs. But no legislation, however stringent and particular, can save any class from the fangs of ingenious tormentors, if that class be left without the means of defending itself, and in that hopelessly degraded position which the denial of citizenship, which in this country is tantamount to the denial of humanity, implies. No being thus left at the mercy of his old oppressors is in the least improved as to his condition by the bestowal of the pretty new name with which he has been baptized withal. On the contrary, as he will be more heartily hated, so will he be more heartily oppressed. Are the Blacks to be left in this hideous limbo, vibrating between freedom and slavery, in an anomalous and hopeless position, free in name and serfs in fact, mere tools which clever scamps may use in trying experiments in law with no great danger, as juries will, in such case, be constituted? If so, our tenderest mercies are tough indeed!

We have made the Blacks "free." But what is "freedom?" Let the honest voter, who is equally proud of his vote and of his honesty, answer the question! Let the reader of this article who is continually voting for or against Constitutions and constitutional amendments, for Presidents, Governors, Congressmen, Judges, Mayors, Selectmen, Supervisors—let such voter answer this question. Would he consider himself "free" if the right of voting were taken entirely away from him, and bestowed exclusively upon men who were two inches taller or shorter, a little richer, a little poorer, a little blacker or a little whiter than he? There is not a voter in this city who, if he were thus disfranchised, would not loudly and lugubriously howl to the world that he was made a slave. He who should be thus treated would not make the least objection to a revolution for his own private benefit and behoof. It would be no consolation that by act of the Assembly he was named "a Freedman." He would call upon Heaven and Earth, God and man, to redress his grievances, and summon a mass meeting of his friends in the Park or in Tammany before he was an hour older!

Here again, as in so many other instances, we are brought up to the rack of our theories, and must swallow or repudiate them—the happy middle course upon which we once traveled so jauntily having mysteriously "gone under." But in this special matter it seems to us that something more than our safety, our national honor, is concerned. If the poor dog is no more to be hunted, we must stop giving him a bad name. The Rebel Man-Owners have lost much—houses, lands, beasts of burden, cash and credit; but if we wish to bestow upon them a substantial consolation, and give them an excellent chance of recovering the old power which they have lost, nine times intensified, we have only to leave them in their position so often claimed of "superior race." The Blacks will be down again in twenty years, and we Northern Whites will be down with them!

OUR RETURNING SOLDIERY.

When the period of the English Commonwealth was terminated by the death of Cromwell, and the importation of that hard bargain, the Second Charles, the veterans of the iron-sided legions went back to their baking and brewing, their plowing and other early avocations, and became as famous for honesty in peace as they had been for bravery in war. It was noted that they made uncommonly good citizens, with whom it was always safe and profitable and agreeable to do business, so that their truth, sobriety, thrift and application became proverbial throughout the land, and especially in London. After a civil war more conclusive in its results, or at least more promising in its termination, albeit *our* Cromwell too is taken from us, all our highways swarm with disbanded soldiers seeking again their homes, and ready, after years of arms, to resume the implements of peaceful diligence. The sudden obtrusion of so marked an element upon the social life of that part of the country which has not practically experienced the vicissitudes of war might, under other conditions, give rise to certain natural apprehensions of violence, of riot, of increased crime and of pauperism; but it is a remarkable and cheering fact, that while the war has immeasurably increased the military skill and resources of the country, it has not seriously affected its sobriety of judgment, nor to any marked extent created a distaste for peaceful pursuits. This arises chiefly, we suppose, from that distinct understanding of the limited purposes of the war, which has made every soldier regard himself as something better than the mere instrument of leaders eager for martial glory, but rather as one of a great *posse comitatus* charged with the enforcement and vindication of the law. This high and holy work accomplished, the whole work for which the army was organized is also accomplished, and the soldier retires, as a special constable would retire after the suppression of a riot, to defend only by his vote the liberty which he has secured by his sword. All his sufferings and privations, his wounds and his loss of cherished companions, his painful absences, and the interruption of his progress toward a competency, are the high price which he has paid for the privilege of living and dying the citizen of a permanent and prosperous Republic, and for the certainty of transmitting that privilege as a heritage to his children, if he can give them no other. The battles of war are over, and he cheerfully turns to engage in the battles of peace.

It is for society at large, which owes an enormous debt, transcending the obligations of common gratitude to its soldiers, to its victorious defenders, to recognize each of them as a creditor who cannot be paid off by a pension, but who is entitled to watchful assistance and a warm and helping hand; employment, each in his private handicraft, the respectful treatment due to a good servant of the State, encouragement to surmount difficulties; and, we think we may say, a preference, other things being equal, when labor is to be assigned. It is hard to get back into old ways which have been abandoned. The places which once knew these brave men may have been filled, and former employers may have disappeared, or may have changed their business. The routine of trade may have been disarranged, and the mechanic who left his bench to go to Virginia or Georgia may not find that bench standing upon his return. But we know that there must be work for all in this great and teeming land. Always a main difficulty with the industriously inclined is, in the turmoil and tangle of society, to discover a clue to guide him, through the jostle of conflicting interests, to the precise points at which daily bread is to be had for daily work. Competition is too often stone-blind and stony-hearted in all that regards the welfare of others; and those who labor under peculiar difficulties and disadvantages, are clearly entitled to special assistance. God knows we do not mean alms-giving! A soldier begging would be a sight to make an honest man's eyes red and rheumy. A soldier asking for work need cause no tears, unless—which we hope is not likely to happen—he should ask for it in vain.

We have, by the blessing of Providence, achieved all the advantages of great military success, without the dangers, thus far, which too often accompany it. Now we want complete social order, and a prosperity which shall not be embittered by injustice toward any man, or by even the suggestion of any form of pauperism unmerited and unoccasioned by human infirmities. The country is deeply in debt—the waste of this war, as of all wars, has been positive; and although we may set off against this the economical gain likely to follow the disappearance of compulsory slave labor, we have still a great work to do in recreating the wealth which has been sunk in our ships, burned in our warehouses, or blown into air from the cannon's mouth. Every pair of hands now is worth twice as much as it was ten years ago. These hands, when they have not been left upon the battle-field, will now be extended for work and for wages, and they must not be extended in vain. They will not be, for already this important subject has attracted the attention of the thoughtful and benevolent, and we are glad to notice that the best feeling is generally prevailing. Work will be found for those who really want it and who cannot by their own exertions obtain it. It would be very strange if the disbanding of the army did not throw loose upon society a few idle vagabonds who did no more work than they were obliged to do before the war, and who will be happy to live upon their martial reputation for the rest of their lives. But we firmly believe that these are the exceptions, and that in welcoming back our fellow-citizens from the field of honor and of danger we greet an absolute accession to the producing power of the country—to the forces which create its wealth and make it morally as well as materially great.

DEBT AND TAXATION.

The propositions put forth by Mr. Jay Cooke respecting the influence of a National Debt on National prosperity have been discussed by sundry journals with more levity and flippancy than comport with the gravity and importance of the subject. It may be quite true that it is inconvenient to pay heavy taxes, without disproving the averment that nations burdened with heavy Public Debts have more rapidly increased their Production, Thrift and Wealth, than ever before—more rapidly than their neighbors who owed (or paid) little or nothing. Compare Spain (which owes a reasonable amount, but repudiates most of it) with Great Britain or France, whose debts are heavy: Compare heavily indebted Holland with the late kingdom of the Two Sicilies, or with Portugal. We have certainly on record the most dolefully confident prophecies by eminent political economists that, if the British Debt were increased but a little more, it would swamp the kingdom; yet we have seen that Debt since rapidly doubled—yes, trebled—yet the kingdom richer and stronger than ever. Manifestly, the merits of the case do not all lie on the surface.

The taxing power, in wise and firm hands, is capable of a most beneficent and salutary use in diminishing the number who evade productive industry and live uselessly to their kind. For instance: does any one doubt that an annual license-fee of $100 exacted of all practicing lawyers would result in public benefit? Lawyers are a useful, necessary class; but two-thirds of those who seek to live by law are neither useful, necessary, nor even ornamental. Such a tax as we suggest would probably reduce the profession a third, thereby sending thousands into other vocations, and would prove advantageous alike to *real* lawyers and to those who need legal services. In our judgment, a tax of even $200 per annum on lawyers would benefit all classes.

So of the sellers of Beverages. Man, being thirsty, must drink; yet he does not need a well or a pump on every street-corner. We judge that Half a Million of our Thirty Millions of people live by the retailing of "something to drink." Suppose this vocation were taxed—say $100 in places of less than one thousand inhabitants; $200 in places of over two thousand and less than ten thousand; $500 in places of over ten thousand and less than one hundred thousand; and $1,000 in cities containing more than one hundred thousand people—what harm would result? We should all drink all we need (at least;) we should buy our beverages as cheaply as now; but we might have to walk a block or two further to obtain them: if we did not go quite so often, what harm? Yet such a tax would so reduce the number of drinking-places as to restore scores of thousands to productive industry who now evade it by dribbling out dimes' worth of whisky or lager to all comers. The change thus constrained would add Millions per annum to the wealth of our country. And these are but casual suggestions. We firmly believe it possible to raise all the revenue needed for the support of our Government by taxes that individuals, indeed, would feel, but which would increase the wealth and well-being of the country.

—Yet we do not choose to stand with those who deem a National Debt a National blessing, lest we be held to the logical corollary that the greater the Debt the greater the blessing, and so to that canonization of St. Shoddy that we particularly eschew. In our judgment, of all the men who have sinned against the Republic in her recent day of trial, those who have swindled her with exorbitant charges, rotten transports, poor iron, and any other of the kindred resorts of rascality, should be the last forgiven. The natural, genuine Rebel is a bad egg: there was scarcely a blackleg, libertine, rowdy or profligate in the South who was not one of them, or in the North who did not wish them success: but the reveler in Shoddy was a more hypocritical, detestable scoundrel, in that he oftener affected patriotism if not piety also, and, while Rebel was sawing at the throat of Uncle Sam, Shoddy was picking his pocket—often with his eyes turned up to heaven and with protestations of loyalty on his lips—the incorrigible villain! Several have been cashiered from high official trusts for swindling their country when she was on the very brink of ruin; others have just escaped a similar fate by hiring Senators and other "big bugs" to engineer for them—as "counsel," of course. One, if we mistake not, was Surgeon-General, and bought Millions' worth of medicines for our Armies at rates twenty-five per cent. higher than he need have paid; one, we hear, bought $6,000,000 worth of Coffee for the Government just when our Currency was most depreciated and Coffee consequently highest—and so on. Probably, some hundreds of millions have by such means been added to our National Debt; and Mr. Cooke must excuse us for not regarding those who thus lined their own and their friends' pockets as public benefactors. As building monuments seems now in vogue, we suggest the erection of a pyramid on which the names of all these gentry shall be chiseled deep in everlasting stone, with the amount of each man's stealings debited opposite his title. A good portion of our moneyed aristocracy might be thus favored; while our "first families" of following ages might trace back their pedigree to one or more ancestors here emblazoned, being thus enabled to establish a strong presumption of hereditary talent for finance.

No, Mr. Cooke! you must not prove the magnates of Shoddy entitled to popular gratitude, or you will compel us to dissent from your theory, if only to avoid this detested deduction. "Take any form but that!"

ANDREW J. HAMILTON.

President Johnson has wisely and nobly reappointed ANDREW J. HAMILTON Provisional Governor of Texas—a post for which he was originally designated by President Lincoln, but which the power of the Rebels and the mismanagement of our forces in the trans-Mississippi Department have hitherto kept him out of.

Gen. Hamilton is a Texan of many years standing, and was a slaveholding lawyer and planter when the Secession plot first ripened in his State. Her conspirators stealthily obtained control of the Democratic machinery and, early in 1859, nominated a full "regular" ticket for State Officers and Congress—Runnells for Governor, Lubbock for Lieutenant-Governor, Reagan and Waul for Congress. Their Shibboleth was a formal demand that the African Slave-Trade should be reopened, so that every good Democrat might amply supply himself with "niggers" on a Free Trade basis; but the intelligent knew that this meant nothing else than a dissolution of the Union. So Sam Houston took the field against them as a stump candidate for Governor, with Clark for Lieutenant-Governor and Hamilton for Congress in the Western District. The Eastern was not seriously contested, which was a mistake; for Houston carried it by about the same majority as the other. The official vote was declared as follows:

	Eastern Dist.	Western Dist.	Total.
Gov.—Houston	16,658	16,328	*36,170
Runnells	12,675	14,627	*27,500
Lt.-Gov.—Clark			31,458
Lubbock			30,325
Congress—Ochiltree	3,541	Hamilton	16,409
Reagan	20,565	Waul	15,961

Majorities—Houston, 8,670; Clark, 1,133; Reagan 17,024; Hamilton, 448.

* Complete. District returns incomplete.

—Reagan and all his beaten Confederates were early and active Rebels; Houston stood up against Secession at first, but finally succumbed and resigned; Clark was somehow disposed of; and Pendleton Murrah was chosen (Rebel) Governor in 1862. Lubbock was one of the first to propound the doctrine that every Unionist ought to be killed like a snake; Frederick Sumner testifies that the killing them was well in progress before Lincoln's first election; and Senator Wigfall boasted in December, 1860, that his friends were hanging them before *he* left home.

Hamilton stood by his country and her flag, and, when Reagan took leave of Congress to plunge openly into Rebellion, his colleague made as frank a speech on the other side, declaring that he would resist to the last. He went home at the close of the session, stayed there so long as he could, and then started for the Mexican frontier, which, after many hair-breadth escapes, he reached, thence making his way to the loyal States, where he has remained till now. He was obliged to leave his family, and has hardly heard from them since. Some of the companions of his flight were killed before reaching the border.

We shall be greatly disappointed if Gen. Hamilton—life-long slaveholder as he has been—favors any "reconstruction" that puts the loyal Blacks of Texas, and with them the loyal Whites, under the feet of the discomfited but still embittered and revengeful Rebels.

THE COMING FOURTH.

We hope this nation will celebrate its next birthday in a somewhat more becoming and significant way than has always been attempted heretofore. We refer not so much to the method as to the spirit of the celebration. It is no matter that Fourth of July orations have become proverbial for patriotic exaggeration, or for rivaling in matter of rhetoric the pyrotechnic displays by which they are followed in the evening. It is no matter that Europe used to laugh—let her laugh now with what grace she can, since she has learned that vainglorious America can burn powder to other purposes than empty noise, sound and fury, signifying nothing. We do not care so much to urge a reform in those outward observances as in the motive of them, and we appeal now to the Yankee common-sense of the people to remember what it is that ought to be celebrated on the fourth day of July in each year.

This Republic never before this year had full right to make the anniversary of the Declaration a national festival. It might have chosen other days—Washington's birthday, or the adoption of the Constitution, or the Discovery of America, or anything else; but the one day it had little right to appropriate was the day on which Congress adopted the theoretical affirmation of Thomas Jefferson that "all men are created equal." In every day of those years the nation has practically cast contempt on Jefferson and his immortal doctrine. Ruled by a despotic faction that hated Democracy, the Republic has lived a lie, and when it appealed to Heaven to bear witness to its respect for the great founder of American institutions, oscillated in idle indifference between atheism and perjury. To-day for the first time it has a partial claim to lift its right hand in such an asseveration. To-day, it is at least settled that wherever the flag of the Union floats, no fetter shall hold a slave, and that so much of "equality" as consists in the freedom to move from place to place, is the law of the United States.

We would have that for one text of the thick-coming ovations that begin to murmur in our ears. Be there no stint to the rejoicings over what four years of strife have brought us, for it is just and patriotic to make the most of our victory. But in order to make the most of it, we must remember what it has failed to secure, and how far short of the goal we are still halting. And that will be another text for another class of speakers; for the enthusiast and Reformer whose eye fixes steadfastly on the future, and whose faith does not stop short of the perhaps distant day when the inspiration of Jefferson shall be the moral and political law of the State. How far are we from yet admitting that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed? Whether negroes are citizens or not, may be a question—whether they are part of the people, Presidential proclamations seem to leave uncertain. But that they are among "the governed," the most "conservative" politician will not venture to deny—until he is reminded that only from the consent of the governed can any government derive its right to authority, and then his speculative casuistry may seek to find a term for the political designation of the emancipated slave which may put him outside the pale of even the exhaustive statement of the Declaration. Let him task his ingenuity well—still will he fail. The irresistible progress of events presses upon the country the alternative of denying the fundamental dogma of the Declaration of Independence or of conceding Suffrage to the Negro, and opening to him those Conventions which are to resettle the fundamental law of the returning States.

In view of the exigency pressing upon us, we incline to believe that the pivotal statement of the Declaration is not the equality of all men, but to seek for it in the more precise, necessary, and practical assertion above quoted—that governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that their just powers are *wholly* derived from the consent of the governed, and rightfully exist only so long as they are directed to these ends. And it is with reference to this affirmation that we would interpret the guaranty in the Constitution of a republican form of government to every State. The phrase means something, and one of our present duties is to give a legal and beneficial effect to its meaning. Nor do we admit for a moment that it can be construed historically or politically so as to exclude the loyal freemen of the South—be their complexion what it may—from a share in the reconstruction of their local or State form of government.

These, then, are the two themes for the coming Fourth—the splendor of the triumph already won, and the greater splendor of that which it remains to win. The din of arms grows still, but the conflict of ideas is irrepressible until the Republic becomes homogeneous—until the school-house goes down to the Gulf—until the slaveholder is educated up to the Declaration, and until the Ballot is in every Negro's hand.

The St. Louis Evening News of the 15th has returns from most of the Counties of Missouri, showing a majority of 3,237 for the New Constitution. The Home vote is nearly equal, but will probably give a small majority for the Constitution; the Army vote goes nearly solid for it. Outside of St. Louis, the Counties giving negative majorities are nearly all the old pro-Slavery, pro-Rebel strongholds—Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Monroe, Platte, &c., though a few Lincoln Counties have also gone that way.

An important letter from Secretary Seward to the Secretary of the Navy is published. The British Government, it will be seen, withdraws the rights of belligerents from the late insurgents, but as she does not make the withdrawal of the twenty-four hour rule absolute, the Secretary suggests that the customary courtesies to British naval vessels shall be withheld.

Jefferson Davis, it is now understood to be settled, will be tried by a civil tribunal, and probably by the U. S. District Court for the Maryland District, Chief-Justice Chase presiding. We do not yet learn whether he is to be tried for treason only, or for other offenses also.

"My sister in Charleston writes me," said a lady the other day, "that We (Secesh) have now no country. What do you say to that?"

"Only this," replied the gentleman addressed, "that, if they have now no country, I hope they won't insist on ruling ours."

We felt called upon, some months ago, just after the Presidential election, to expose a fraud of one Mr. J. T. Lloyd, who published, in the Rebel interest, a map of the United States, with a favorable notice which we had never given it. In answer to inquiries made of us by letter we have now to state that the respectable firm of Map Publishers, Messrs. H. H. Lloyd & Co., No. 21 John-st., New-York, is another house in no way whatever connected with the aforesaid "J. T. Lloyd;" that their publications may be relied upon for their merit and correctness, and that no taint of disloyalty rests upon their name.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio, heretofore reckoned a pretty strict conservative, is of opinion that in the revolted States the United States Government has full power to prescribe the terms of citizenship, and to confer the right of suffrage, and he deems it the duty of the Government to give the ballot to the negro as a means of insuring to those States a loyal and a republican form of government.

MEMENTOES OF THE WAR.—The Commission appointed by the last Legislature to locate the building for the preservation of records and mementoes of the war at their meeting in Albany, recently, after consultation, agreed upon the following resolution:

Resolved, That if the City of Albany shall give the lot known as the "Water Works lot," the same would, in the judgment of the Committee, be deemed suitable for the purposes of the Hall of the Military Record, and that the Executive Committee be directed to accept the same.

There were present at the meeting referred to, Gov. R. E. Fenton and Messrs. John A. King, Hamilton Fish, E. D. Morgan, Ira Harris, Washington Hunt, Myron H. Clark, Millard Fillmore, Thomas G. Alvord, John V. L. Pruyn and Lockwood L. Doty.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS.

James Johnson Appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and *whereas*, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and *whereas*, the Rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of Georgia of all civil government; and *whereas*, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the People of Georgia in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity restored and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint James Johnson of Georgia, Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Georgia to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided that in any election that may be held hereafter for chosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, in force immediately before the 19th day of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession. And the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of elector and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightly exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First—That the military commander of the Department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and of internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post-offices and post-routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c. from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the Judicial district in which Georgia is included, proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and the Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Andrew J. Hamilton Appointed Provisional Governor of Texas.

President Johnson has also issued a proclamation appointing the Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton Provisional Governor of Texas. The proclamation is couched in the same language as the one appointing James Johnson Provisional Governor of Georgia, substituting Texas for the State of Georgia, and Andrew J. Hamilton instead of James Johnson.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The Proceedings on Friday, June 16.

On Friday Robert Purdy was first called to the stand. A letter heretofore published, purporting to have been dated at South Branch Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865, addressed to "Friend Wilkes," and referring to certain oil speculations, and suggesting an escape by way of Thornton's Gap in case the party failed to get through on his trip after "striking Oc," was shown to the witness, who stated that he had never seen it before. Witness testified that the allusions to Purdy contained in the letter had reference to himself; that the writer was known to him as a person by the name of Jonas McAleer, and that some of the assertions of the latter, especially that with reference to a difficulty with the girl spoken of, were untrue.

Mr. D. S. Eastwood, Assistant-Manager of the Montreal Branch of the Ontario Bank, was examined and testified that Jacob Thompson, Rebel agent in Canada, kept his accounts in that bank.

Witness said that Thompson originally made a requisition on that bank for $25,000 in currency in favor of Benjamin Wood, but this was afterward changed by direction of Mr. Thompson in favor of D. S. Eastwood. The draft for this amount was dated August 10, 1864, and was drawn on the City Bank of New-York. The back of the draft is thus indorsed:

"Pay to Hon. Benj. Wood or order. D. S. Eastwood. B. Wood."

The witness stated further that he was not acquainted with the Benjamin Wood referred to, but he supposed it to be the same who at the date of that transaction was a member of the Congress of the United States. Mr. Eastwood also testified that the assassin Booth had dealt with the Ontario Bank.

The Judge-Advocate exhibited to the witness a list of localities on which drafts had been made by the Ontario Bank, and requested him to give the dates and amounts of the drafts which, as shown by the paper, had been drawn in New-York.

The witness stated that the following were among the number of drafts drawn: On the 3d of October last, a draft for $10,000 in gold; on the 11th of October, one for $5,000 in gold; on Nov. 3, 4 and 8, bills for about $6,000 in United States currency; on the 14th and 21st of March last, small drafts were also drawn.

George Wilkes and Abraham D. Russell testified as to the signature of B. Wood, and that he was a member of Congress at the time, and is also proprietor of *The New-York Daily News*. The Court then adjourned till Monday.

The Proceedings on Monday.

Mr. Clampitt read the argument addressed to the President and gentlemen of the Commission, signed by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and concurred in by Mr. F. A. Aiken and Mr. J. W. Clampitt, as associate counsel for Mrs. Surratt. It commences with a long argument to show that the Court has not jurisdiction. They contend that the civil courts are clothed with necessary jurisdiction for every offense, and that in a military court, if the charge does not state a crime provided for by the articles of war, the prisoners must be discharged. The offender when he committed the crime must also be subject to military jurisdiction. The military law constitutes tribunals for the trial of breaches of military duty only. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson disavowed any desire to rescue his client from a proper trial for the offense charged against her, and said that in what he had done he had in view no more the defense of Mrs. Surratt than the Constitution and the laws. Nor did he seek immunity to any one guilty of the horrid crimes of the 14th of April, over which the civil courts have ample jurisdiction. As for Mrs. Surratt, the evidence was that she was a devout Christian, ever kind, affectionate and charitable, with no motive disclosed to us that could have so changed her nature that she could participate in the crimes in question. He would leave the character of the witnesses who had testified against her to his associates, but if the facts which they state as to their connection with Booth and Payne are true, their knowledge of the purpose to commit the crimes, and their participation in them is much more satisfactorily established than the alledged knowledge and participation of Mrs. Surratt.

The argument of F. Stone, in behalf of Harrold, was read, the counsel contending that the accused did not aid or abet in the murder of the President. There was no evidence to show that this boy conspired with Booth and others in aid of the Rebellion, or the overthrow of the Government, as charged. That he aided and abetted, however, in the escape of Booth, there was no doubt, and he must take the consequences.

Mr. Cox read an argument in favor of Arnold and O'Laughlin, reviewing the evidence at length, and insisting they were not engaged in the conspiracy charged, and demanding their acquittal. The evidence, he contended, showed that even if these two accused were beguiled for a moment to listen to the suggestions of this restless schemer, Booth, yet there was no blood on their hands, and they were wholly guiltless of all previous knowledge of and participation in that arch deed of malice which plunged the Nation into mourning. Mr. Aiken stated to the court that he should not be prepared until Wednesday to read the argument in the case of Mrs. Surratt. The delay was attributable to the voluminous evidence previously to be examined by him. The court adjourned till Tuesday.

Incidents Connected with the Trial.

President Johnson, in a private conversation, is said to have expressed regret that the trial of the conspirators had not been held before a civil rather than a military tribunal.

It has been reported that John Surratt had been arrested in Portland, Me., but a dispatch of the 18th inst. from that place contradicts the rumor.

Payne, apparently convinced of the certainty of his conviction, is disposing of his little traps to his guard and friends as souvenirs.

On Monday Mrs. Surratt was compelled to be taken from the court-room, owing to severe sickness.

THE RICHMOND FREEDMEN.

They Appeal to the President for Protection.

On the 16th inst. a colored delegation from Richmond were received by President Johnson. The delegation presented an address, representing that they had been appointed a committee by a public meeting of the colored people of Richmond, Va., to make known to his Excellency, as their best friend, the wrongs by which they are sorely oppressed. They represented a population of more than 20,000 colored people, many of whom were comparatively wealthy and members in good standing of Christian churches. None of their people were in the alms-house, and but very few have found it necessary to ask for Government rations. During the Rebellion they had been true and loyal, and were often punished for having given aid and comfort to Union soldiers. When the triumphant Union army entered the city of Richmond they alone gave it a cordial welcome, receiving it with hearts bursting with joy and thanksgiving. It was with sorrowing hearts that they were compelled to acquaint the President that their present condition is, in many respects, worse than when they were slaves, and living under slave law. In the City of Richmond, the military and police authorities will not allow them to walk the streets by day or night, in the regular pursuit of their business or on their way to church, without a *pass*, and passes do not in all cases protect them. Men have not only been arrested in the street, but the police, in conjunction with the Provost Guards, have entered their dwellings and workshops, and have taken men from the work-bench and put them into prison because they had no pass, or because they would not recognize the pass presented as genuine or sufficient. Colored persons visiting Richmond in search of their families separated by Slavery, have been arrested and hired out without their consent or advice. Respectable and educated strangers visiting Richmond have been subjected to the most cruel insult and oppression, notwithstanding they have exhibited their passports with the broad seal of their State stamped thereon. Some of their people have been punished in the most cruel manner, the like of which was never heard of, even in the slave pens of Southern traders. The committee deeply regret the reinstatement of Mayor Mayo and his old police force without the advice, consent, or desire of Governor Pierpont. It was Mayor Mayo who in former days ordered them to be scourged for trifling offenses against slave laws and usages; and his present police, who are now hunting them through the streets, are the men who relentlessly applied the lash to their quivering flesh, and now they appear to take special pleasure in persecuting and oppressing them. They also beseech the President to take some steps to secure their church property for them, as by a former law of the State, the deeds are now in the hands of white men and Rebels. They state that the present laws of Virginia afford them no protection, and request that some immediate steps be taken in their behalf. The address is followed with numerous affirmations from different colored persons of the outrages inflicted upon them in Richmond. They more than confirm all the abuses complained of by the Committee.

In reply to the address, the President assured them that they should have justice done them. He saw by the papers that Mayor Mayo had been deposed with his Rebel police, and in that regard one cause of complaint would be removed. He inquired if they had complained to the local authorities of these abuses. The Chairman of the delegation replied he had, and the result had been that they had been treated very much worse than before calling Gen. Patrick's attention to facts which had exasperated the subordinates to find they were complained of. They could not get an audience with Gen. Halleck, though they frequently tried so to do, and so they thought best to come to the chief head of all authority. The President said he would refer their case to Gen. Howard, with orders for him to do what was best to be done under the circumstances. In the civil administration he should look to Gov. Pierpont, but so far as the military was concerned, he would see that justice was done to all classes. The delegation then retired, much pleased with the President and their interview.

Gen. Howard has ordered Commissioner Brown at Richmond to thoroughly investigate the late outrages perpetrated upon the Freedmen there, and his report is expected daily. The General will then lay before the President a full statement of the facts of the case for his action. A dispatch received from Commissioner Brown recently, states that the odious pass system has been abolished, and that the colored schools have again been opened.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Holden's First Proclamation—The Approaching Convention.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, by the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, dated May 29, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with instructions to "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates and chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guaranty of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence;"

And whereas it is proper that the people of the State should be informed as far as may be, at this time, of the measures that will be necessary to attain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing coöperation in the same;

And whereas it is also proper that the purposes of the Federal Government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurances of protection and encouragement, and the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society;

Now, therefore, I, William W. Holden, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare—

1st. That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the Convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed the following oath, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29, 1865:

"I, —— ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well affected toward the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable to administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the Proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said Proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

2d. The Convention thus to be called will alter or amend the constitution of the State, and will submit said constitution thus altered or amended to the voters of the State at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

3d. The Convention will provide for the election by the people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

4th. An election will also be held in due time for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed—

1st. To appoint justices of the peace for the various counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections through subordinates, for members of a convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

2d. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by judges specially appointed and commissioned to dispose of criminal cases.

3d. The justices of the peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their sheriffs and their clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties; and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th of May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable according to the usage of the State.

4th. The Provisional Governor will appoint the State directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the railroads, the asylums, and other corporations in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the Convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power to return, assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and in insuring the election of known friends of the Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow-citizens, during the Rebellion, should attach you by the strongest ties to the Government of the United States. You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced, for opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers, to fly from the land of your birth or of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the Rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions; and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guaranty of liberty and of protection to person and property which is contained in the Constitution of the United States. You are once more free citizens of the United States. By your sufferings in the past, and by your hopes for the future, I adjure you to guard well your freedom. Remember that all that you have, and all you can hope to be, and all of good that is in reserve for your children, are indissolubly bound up with the American Union. The "unity of Government which constitutes us one people," should be more dear to us than ever, on account of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of Washington, "it *is* of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate, as they should be comprehended and apprehended by a self-governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government. But you are free in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy, you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you has told you that diligence in business is required of all His creatures, and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you willfully violate or disregard this one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws. I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary, while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathise with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the Rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then Slaveholding States were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt, by force of arms, to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it, as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and persons, and that you are paid your wages. But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the Government "a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well;" and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor or affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice toward none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State to aid me in the work of reconstructing the Government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits and blessings of the Union.

Done at our City of Raleigh the twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the eighty-ninth year of American independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
JOS. W. HOLDEN, Private Secretary.

A Welcome Home.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-JERSEY: After four years of the perils of war you are about to return to your homes and enjoy that blessed peace conquered by your firmness and valor from an arrogant foe. Whether under the much enduring Grant, or the heroic Hooker, or the matchless Kearney, everywhere the soldiers of New-Jersey have nobly sustained the honor of the National flag, and proclaimed at the point of the bayonet the divine right of all men to be free. You have fully borne your part in reëstablishing forever the sacred principles which lie at the foundation of free government—principles for which your heroic companions in arms have perished in prison or yielded their lives on the battle-field. We have tears for those who died that the nation might live; and for the living who return to us we have inexpressible gratitude and affection.

You have never faltered in the darkest hours when so many despaired of the Republic, and your patriotic valor, glorious in its results for Liberty and Humanity, has shown to a waiting world that the vitalizing force of Justice and Truth, when both nerve the arms of men who know their rights and dare maintain them, make the Republic of which, under God, GEORGE WASHINGTON was the founder and ABRAHAM LINCOLN the preserver, to-day stronger and more enduring than any despotism in the world.

Soldiers! you are victorious in the field; your glorious deeds have added luster to our country's annals. But "Peace hath her victories" as well as War; and we invoke your aid in giving the pledge of New-Jersey in November, for an amended Constitution which shall make Freedom National and Universal. We will no longer fear to speak of Liberty lest it wake an echo in the bosom of a slave; and New-Jersey, through your aid, will be in happy accord with the Union when the morning sun does not shine anywhere in America upon one man in bonds.

MARCUS L. WARD,	JOSIAH BUSBY,
JAS. M. SCOVEL,	THOMAS B. PEDDIE,
CHAS. P. SMITH,	MATTHEW ARMSTONG,
RICHARD LEE,	JOSEPH THOMPSON,
SAMUEL READ,	ELIAS DARBY,

JOSEPH C. SHREVE, *Committee*.

Trenton, June 9, 1865.

FROM FLORIDA.

Emancipation in Florida—A Trip into the Interior of the State—Present Condition of the Freedmen—Temper of the People—Anxiety for the Future—The Crops—A Peace Commission.

From Our Special Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 12, 1865.

Major-Gen. Gillmore's emancipation order (No. 63) was issued at Hilton Head, May 14, and about the 25th of the same month it had gained general circulation throughout the District of Florida. The people had for some weeks been anticipating something of the kind, and no one was taken by surprise. It should be stated to the credit of planters and slaveholders generally that as soon as a copy of the order was received they called their slaves together, read to them the order, and told them that they were free—free as themselves—and could go and do as they pleased. In a few instances the freedmen were, with threats and imprecations, ordered off the plantations, and told that death would be their fate if they ever returned. A few others gathered up the aged, decrepid, and children, and carried them to the nearest military post or railroad station, for the purpose of getting rid of the useless burdens forever, and retained as hired laborers the able-bodied hands. Another class, small in number, proposed to their people to remain on the place and labor for their food and clothing as they had formerly done, receiving in all respects the same fare and usage as formerly, or leave the place. Should any go away, they would not be permitted to return. But by far the larger part of all the slave owners proposed to their hands to remain on the place, mature the crop, harvest it, and promised that about Christmas they should be paid fair wages for their labor. Some entered into written agreement with their people and had the same witnessed by an officer of the army.

The freedmen hardly knew what to do with themselves or with the boon of liberty. The first and general anxiety was to do something on their own account. They could think of nothing better than to go somewhere without asking leave or having a pass. Though Jacksonville is at least 60 miles from the slaveholding district, yet within a few days not less than a thousand of the dirty, ragged, jolly fellows came into the place. Tallahassee was also thronged with those living in that vicinity. The same took place at Gainesville, Madison, and other towns in the State. All sorts of ideas occupied the minds of the freedmen. Some supposed their labors were all over, but had no idea of the means by which they were to be supported; others thought the lands of the planters were to be divided among them. But within a few days nearly all were back on their old plantations again, hard at work on the suffering crop. The military took the case in hand as far as possible, and the extreme confusion was of short duration. But the chaos of ideas was worse than anything else. The ex-slave has as clear a conception of his situation as many of the ex-masters have of theirs. They know not how to bring any influence to bear upon the negro but authority and coercion. But as the rule of the lash was over, and the power of reason, motive and interest was unknown, the influence of the master was quite limited. A few instances of violence occurred; there was considerable roving about, and on the whole, matters were quite unsettled. Large numbers were still arriving daily in Jacksonville, and Col. Memple, Commandant of the Post, suggested the idea of sending a commission into the interior for the purpose of adjusting the relation between the two parties, so as that both would be benefitted, and that the present crop might not be permitted to suffer. Brig.-Gen. Vogdes assented to the proposition, and Chaplain Moore, Rev. Mr. Osler, and E. S. Stetson, esq., were selected for that purpose.

Chaplain Moore, who had charge of the commission, furnishes the following account of his operations in the interior: At Baldwin he met a large crowd, just arrived on the cars, bound for Jacksonville. They were collected together, and after a brief address they concluded to return to their former homes. The same evening, May 31, he addressed a large audience, composed of about an equal number of white and black, at Lake City. Nearly all the prominent citizens of the place were present, and manifested the deepest interest in all that was said and done. The colored people realized that the meeting was their own—that they were recognized as an element of society, and were highly gratified. From this point the commission went north, into the Suwanee River country, in the neighborhood of White Springs, visiting plantations by day and holding meetings at night. They extended their labors nearly to the Georgia line, and then returned to the railroad at Melburn. From this place to Tallahassee all the prominent places were visited, public meetings held, and addresses delivered. The speakers seemed to understand the position of both parties, and the new and common ground which both should occupy. In most cases, after closing his address, Chaplain Moore gave both planters and freedmen the opportunity of proposing any questions they saw proper, or of dissenting from any of the views he had expressed. These opportunities were generally freely improved and a perfect understanding between all parties and interests was reached. This commission found Chaplain Hobbs, 3d U. S. C. T., actively engaged in the same work in the vicinity of the capital. They extended their labors forty miles west of Tallahassee; went south nearly to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the 10th inst. arrived again at Lake City, on the way home. At this place the citizens demanded that another meeting be held. The first one they said had done more to regulate affairs than all the Provost-Marshals in the land could have done. The time allowed for getting up a meeting was very short, but the attendance was very large—larger than at the first one. At the request of Mrs. Col. Jones, the speaking took place from the steps of her residence, and the Colonel took special pains to have the law and duties of married life clearly presented. A pretty shrewd negro commenced a speech, apologising for past irregularities, but Chaplain Moore excused him from proceeding, as a relation of past sales and separations might not have sounded well, and told him he did not condemn them for the past, but was anxious to have them act worthy of freemen in the future. This appeared to be satisfactory. The meeting closed with perfect unanimity of views and with the best of feelings. These public meetings are the first popular demonstrations of any kind which have been held in the State since the ordinance of secession was adopted. They inaugurate a new state of things, in which the colored man is the principal figure on the canvas. On these occasions the colored people are taught that they are free, they and their children, and that they will remain free forever; that in a short time there will not be a slave in this country; that freedom has been brought to them, and that they need go nowhere to find it. The nature and limits of this freedom are largely explained. The principles of free labor and the mutual obligations of the employer and the employed engage much attention. They are taught to be respectful and gentlemanly in their deportment, and cultivate feelings of kindness even to their late masters—that all, as far as possible, should remain at their old homes, and make the utmost of the present crop. They are informed of the destitute condition of Florida and that unless the last ear of corn is gathered somebody may go hungry next Winter. They are told of the consequences that will follow idleness, loafing, pilfering and vagabondism, and of the anxiety of the whole of the North that they should act worthy of freemen, and not make us ashamed that we had given them liberty. Much pains are taken in every place to regulate their marital affairs. They are informed of the colored schools now in operation in different parts of the country, and of the great interest the Government takes in their education and elevation, and that if they are industrious they will soon own lands, have homes, and see their children attending school likewise, and that if they comply with the wishes of the Government they will soon be a power in the land, and challenge the respect of the world.

The following facts may be taken as reflecting correctly the present condition of Florida:

1. There are but few persons in the State of any class who are not exceedingly anxious that peace should continue. I do not think there is an armed Rebel in the State.

2. Emancipation has been promptly, in many cases cheerfully, and almost universally acquiesced in.

3. But few of the freedmen have anything like a correct idea of the boon of liberty, but are very teachable. The influence of a Northern man is almost boundless over them, and it is of vast importance that *simpletons, softies, goodies* and *rogues* and *rascals* be not allowed to destroy that confidence.

4. The late masters have but the glimmering of an idea of the situation of the colored men *only as a slave*. They welcome Northern men among them, and treat them with the utmost consideration.

5. The present crop will not materially suffer in consequence of emancipation.

6. Severe flogging with whip and paddle has not entirely disappeared.

7. A few instances of shooting and other acts of violence have occurred and may yet occur.

8. The late plantation masters generally have no ability to promote the social and moral elevation of the colored people, and they will remain in *statu quo* till placed under other influences.

9. Nine tenths of the ex-slaves are on the plantations working for wages, and will be paid by receiving a part of the crop.

10. Great changes will take place next Christmas.

11. Commissioners of peace and instruction should be kept constantly in the interior for at least a month to come.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Its Present Condition—Destitution of the People—The Late Slaves—Value of Lands—The German Element—What the Valley Needs—A Fine Chance for Northern Capital and Northern Industry.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

READING, Pa., June 15, 1865.

We have had a conversation with an intelligent business man who has just returned from a trip through the entire Valley of the Shenandoah. Some information with regard to this region will probably be interesting to many readers of THE TRIBUNE.

This gentleman started from Winchester on Thursday, the 25th of May, for Harrisonburg. At Winchester he found a Rebel soldier from up the Valley who had come in a buggy to that place to take the oath of allegiance, and who agreed to convey our friend to Woodstock. From Woodstock he hired a conveyance to Mount Jackson. From Mount Jackson to New-Market went on foot, and took the stage from thence to Harrisonburg, distance 18 miles, fare $2 75. From Harrisonburg he went to Staunton, 25 miles, and from thence to Crawford's Springs, 36 miles—all the way by private conveyance. Returning, took the cars from Staunton to Richmond, but found the railroad much broken, the bridges mostly gone, and part of the distance traveled by horse cars.

From Winchester to Harrisonburg fences are scarcely to be seen; but few houses have been destroyed, but near Harrisonburg many barns and mills have been burned. From Winchester to Strasburg scarcely any crops have been planted, and scarcely a chicken, horse, cow or pig is to be seen. Toward Harrisonburg considerable wheat is out and corn has been planted. Beyond Harrisonburg, toward Staunton, west of the turnpike, near Mossy Creek, is the section which, by order of Gen. Sheridan, was laid waste for the alleged murder of a Union officer. The citizens there assert that he was not murdered but killed in an open fight, he having first wounded his adversary in the arm. Within a circle of five or six miles in diameter, with scarcely an exception, not a house, barn, mill or other building has been left standing. Many of the citizens were Mennonists, who are non-resistants, and many of them, early in the war, had left for the North. They are a quiet, hard-working, industrious people, never owning or hiring slaves, and are already returning to their desolated farms, and putting up small frame buildings to shelter themselves and families.

Extreme destitution prevails throughout the whole valley. Having been so often traversed by both armies, farms have been entirely stripped of their stock, and in many districts of all their fences. The able-bodied negroes have all left, those only remaining who are not able to do any work, and who are a burden on their former owners. In many cases the agents of the Government compel their former masters to keep and support them, although recognizing the fact that they are free, and while they are entirely useless for agricultural or domestic purposes. This is regarded as great injustice, as the citizens have scarcely enough to support themselves, and think that the rights of freedom should be reciprocal. They recognize the fact that Slavery is extinct; think that they should have the right to employ such labor as should be most advantageous to them, and that as they cannot have the services of the negroes who could labor and raise crops, the Government should assume the care or charge of those who are mere consumers.

As an illustration of the way in which things are done, a negro woman came to a Provost-Marshal's office, and complained that her late master had beaten and ill-used her. He showed conclusively that her story was an utter falsehood, and offered to furnish her and her three children with a complete outfit if the Government would take charge of them. The Provost-Marshal refused to accept the offer, ordered her late owner to take her back, and prescribed the wages he was to pay. Unfortunately he was unable to support himself and family, having plenty of first-class land but no one to work it, and a crowd of helpless old men and women to support. This is mentioned, not for the purpose of finding fault with the Government, but to show the condition of the people.

A large number of the people have been friends of the Union from the beginning, but were forced into the support of the Confederacy, and not a few have suffered severely in consequence of their well-known Union feelings. The whole people, with very few exceptions, recognize the great question as forever settled. They are heartily tired of the war, having experienced its most terrible evils. They desire to return as soon as possible to the quiet pursuits of industry, and trust that the people of the North will meet them in a kind and fraternal spirit. And surely such should be, and we believe is, the feeling of the North toward them. We shall again become a great brotherhood, and free from the once-fatal disturbing element, will be more closely bound in interest and affection than ever before.

This immense valley, hundreds of miles in length, is one of the finest agricultural and mineral regions in the world, and, with free men and free labor, no limits can be set to its future greatness. Its people are disposed to receive frankly northern men and northern capital. The soil is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes, the whole valley being the best limestone land, and generally well-wooded and watered. What is now needed is some capital to stock and improve the farms, to rebuild mills and manufactories, and to develop the immense mineral resources of the valley. The best lands may now be purchased on the most reasonable terms—say for less than half what they would command a year or two hence. Good farms where the fences have been destroyed may be bought for $25 per acre; farms with excellent buildings and fences for $40. For example, a farm containing 400 acres good arable limestone land, and 200 acres first-rate white oak timber land, fine two-story brick mansion house, large barn, stabling and other outbuildings, with a fine stream of water running through the land, good springs in various parts of the property, and good fences, was offered for $40 per acre. On the farm was a splendid crop of wheat, corn and grass. It is within six miles of a railroad, and about 120 miles from Washington or Baltimore.

Many German families from Lancaster Co., Pa., found their way into this valley many years ago, and taking with them their industrious and thrifty habits, have become large and prosperous land owners. The inducement now held out in the cheapness and fertility of the lands, their proximity to markets and removal of that great drawback, Slavery, will doubtless attract a large immigration.

What the valley now needs is labor and money. The war destroyed the old banks and new ones are much needed. Capital to any amount might be invested on ample security, as there is abundance of valuable and unincumbered land. R.

The Indicted.

The following are the names of the persons indicted for treason in the United States District Court, sitting at Norfolk, Va.:

Alexander, George W.
Andrews, Richard Snowdon.
Baxter, Oscar F.
Bocock, Thomas S., late Speaker of the Rebel House of Representatives.
Booker, George.
Booker, Richard H.
Boyle, Cornelius, a Washington Secessionist.
Bridgeford, Daniel R.
Corse, Montgomery D., late Major-General in the Rebel army.
Cooper, Samuel, late Adjutant and Inspector-General of the Rebel army, and formerly Lieutenant-Colonel United States army.
De Bree, John.
Dulany, Richard H., of Alexandria.
Early, Jubal A., late Lieutenant-General in the Rebel army.
Ewell, Richard S.
Faulkner, Charles James, late United States Minister to France.
Hagar, Benjamin.
Hampton, Wade, late Lieutenant-General Rebel Cavalry forces.
Hunton, Eppa, late member of Rebel Congress from Virginia.
Lee, Robert E., late General-in-Chief Rebel army.
Lee, Fitzhugh, nephew of Gen. Lee and late Major-General in the Rebel army.
Lee, George W. C., son of Gen. Lee.
Lee, William Henry Fitzhugh, son of Gen. Lee.
Longstreet, James, late Lieutenant-General Rebel army.
Mahone, William, late Major General Rebel army.
Mallory, Charles K.
McVeigh, William N., of Alexandria.
Ould, Robert, Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners.
Payne, W. H.
Pryor, Roger A.
Richards, William Burton, jr.
Seddon, James A., late Rebel Secretary of War.
Smith, William, late Rebel Governor of Virginia.
Tayler, Henry B.
Taylor, William E.
Turner, Thomas P.
Winder, William S., son of the late Gen. Winder.
Wise, Henry A., ex-Governor of Virginia and late Brigadier-General Rebel army.

Death of Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.

The death of this well-known American authoress occurred at her residence in Hartford, Ct., on Saturday, June 10, at 10 o'clock a. m. Mrs. Sigourney (by her maiden name, Lydia Huntley) has been in failing health for some time, but has been confined to her room and bed only three weeks. She has attained an age of nearly 74 years, having been born on Sept. 1, 1791. In 1819, she was married to Mr. Sigourney, a hardware dealer in Hartford, and a man of much culture and literary taste, and she had by him two children, Mary, the oldest, now the wife of Rev. Francis T. Russell, of Geneva, New-York, and Andrew, whose death, a few years ago, was the subject of one of her works, entitled "The Faded Hope." Her first volume, entitled "Moral Power, in Prose and Verse," appeared in 1815, and since that time she has been one of the most prolific American authors. Together, her publications number nearly 50 volumes, many of which attained a very large circulation. A prominent feature in the character of Mrs. Sigourney was her great benevolence. She is said to have made it a point to give at least one-tenth of her income to charitable objects.

A REMARKABLE COW—SHE MARCHED OVER 1,200 MILES.—There is a cow in Washington, D. C., which marched with Sherman's army from Atlanta, Ga.; and during all the time, from Nov. 1, 1864, to May 19, she averaged a gallon of milk a day. At Washington she was presented by Brevet-Major-Gen. J. D. Morgan to the Soldiers' Home for the use of that institution. Long may she live. The distances of her marches are: From Atlanta to Savannah, 326 miles. From Savannah to Goldsborough, N. C., 471 miles. From Goldsborough to Cape Fear River, 81 miles. From Cape Fear River to Washington via Richmond, Va., 342 miles. Total 1,220. She traveled from Morrisville, N. C., to Richmond, Va., a distance of 177 miles, in seven days, and from Richmond to Washington, distance 149 miles, in eight days. She is now in excellent condition, and gives 1½ gallons of rich milk per day.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865.

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The welcome return of Peace and the consequent improvement of our Currency enables us to reduce the price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Henceforth, we will receive subscriptions, including renewals, at the following rates:

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These are barely living prices at the present cost of Paper, &c., with Gold at a premium of 36 to 37 per cent. We will thank our friends who may see fit, to aid in extending our circulation, whether in consequence of this reduction or otherwise.

LOOMING UP.

A great revolution has been effected in our country through the instrumentality of Civil War—a revolution none the less real that those who triumph in its accomplishment struggled not to destroy but to preserve. So the downfall of British monarchy in the person of Charles I. was caused by his usurpations and treacheries and the lawful resistance thereto of Parliament; so the independence of this country resulted from the righteously resisted tyranny of George III. Thus, in the providence of God, the engineer of Oppression is often "hoist by his own petard," and the triumph of Right insured by the machinations of Wrong.

Labor is to be henceforth Free throughout our country—that is to say: the laborer is to be at liberty to sell his efforts or his services as he shall deem best, instead of being often sold himself for the most that any one will give for him to the person known to the local law as his owner. A great, a beneficent change is thereby effected in the condition of Four Millions of our countrymen, and, by consequence, in the condition and current estimation of Labor in general. We do surely hope and trust that the blameless, exemplary citizen who "hires out" to perform rude manual labor for his own and his family's daily bread will be benefited and elevated in public consideration by the fact that blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, field-hands, &c., &c., are no longer bought and sold like cattle.

—But shall the new wine be kept in new or in the old bottles? Shall the newly emancipated Four Millions of Americans be henceforth partially or wholly Free? Shall they be allowed to enjoy the liberties and common rights of citizens? or only such as Gen. Gregg (in his Lynchburg order) allows them—"such as free negroes have hitherto enjoyed in Virginia"—where to teach their children to read was a heinous crime? The practical answer to this question now rests with the American People, and they can neither blamelessly nor safely ignore it.

The N. Y. Times—steering, as usual, about half way between right and wrong—says:

"It is the more unfortunate that this issue is fast taking the shape of an issue between expediency and justice. The strongest argument of the opponents to the suffrage is that the sudden injection of such a vast mass of densest ignorance into the civil life of the South would soon breed incalculable mischiefs; and also that it could not be maintained without the direct constraint of the Federal Government in a way that would destroy all legitimate State rights."

—Now we deny that there can ever be "an issue between expediency and justice." The just is always expedient; and, on the other hand, whatever "would breed incalculable mischiefs" cannot be just.

This country has too long placed expediency and justice in antagonism, and then attempted to compromise between them. Now that Slavery, the mother of Compromise, has died a culprit's death, it is high time that we discarded her offspring.

The "*sudden* injection of such a vast mass of densest ignorance" would be a far lesser evil than the perpetual disfranchisement of one-eighth of our people. But there is no need of rushing to either extreme. Establish whatever moral or intellectual tests of capacity to vote intelligently and worthily you may see fit, so that they be general and uniform, and those who demand Justice for the Blacks will not complain. Require every voter to read—to read and write—to pay taxes—to own taxable property—any or all of these, or anything else that may be tolerably fair and equal—and we will gladly accept the ordeal and counsel a general acquiescence therein.

It *does* seem hard that those who have *kept* the Blacks ignorant—who have made their children work for nothing when they should have been at school—who have enacted and enforced laws which made teaching them a State Prison offense—should now make the ignorance thus compelled a bar to their enfranchisement, when many thousands of Whites, as ignorant, as illiterate, as they, and without any such excuse for it, enjoy without question every right and privilege of perfect citizenship. Say to the Blacks—"You are ignorant, therefore denied the Right of Suffrage; but you shall be entitled to it so fast and so far as you acquire the measure of intelligence required of Whites," and we hold that justice and expediency are perfectly reconciled.

The Times suggests a Constitutional Amendment restricting the Right of Suffrage to citizens who can read. We do not object to this; but, if its adoption is to depend on the approving votes of the Southern Whites who *can't* read, disfranchising themselves to enfranchise intelligent negroes, we cannot deem the project a practicable one.

—*The Herald* is pleased to say of THE TRIBUNE:

"It appeals to the people of the South to give the suffrage to all the negroes; but with what kind of grace does this come from a journal published in New-York, a State that does not permit any negro to vote who does not own property? Is it reasonable, or even decent, to require the South to go further in this than New-York goes? We have indicated the classes of negroes that may, perhaps, receive the suffrage; but it will require time for them to get it, and they must get it in a constitutional way. How ridiculous it is, then, to rave on such a subject—to require Southern men to give more than Northern men do, and to attempt to force the question ahead without any constitutional lines or limits!"

Answer.—THE TRIBUNE has at all times, but especially in 1846 and 1859, when special efforts were made to redress this wrong, opposed the inequality and injustice foisted into our State Constitution by Democratic politicians in 1821, and maintained by them to this day: *The Herald*, on the other hand, has steadfastly sustained the wrong and vehemently resisted every effort to redress it. Negro disfranchisement in our State is a Democratic offering to the Slave Power—a Democratic bid for Southern presidential votes—and a dry-goods bait for Southern patronage and custom. Now that Slavery is dead, there is not an excuse for its continuance, and we joyfully trust its end is near.

But, if New-York's example is conclusive, let the South go *so far* as "New-York goes"—by enfranchising every negro who owns, when he offers to vote, $250 worth of real estate. If she would do even so much as that—though this would hardly enfranchise immediately one thousand of the Four Millions of Blacks—and would agree to move forward again when "New-York does," keeping pace with her to the end, we would gladly acquiesce and drop the subject. We only ask the Right of Suffrage for those who, by any fair and equal test, shall be found worthy of it.

—*The World* indiscreetly betrays a conspiracy of the Copperheads to use the Suffrage question as a decoy wherewith to kidnap and appropriate President Johnson, as their Rebel friends tried to kidnap and run off President Lincoln. It joyfully proclaims that

"The split in the Republican party has made too much progress to be arrested. President Johnson has taken his ground against Negro Suffrage, and will not recede. Several of the most eminent Republican leaders, with a majority of the party to back them, have taken their stand against Negro Suffrage, and *they* will not recede. Chief-Justice Chase, Senators Sherman, Wilson, Sumner, and others of equal influence and distinction, are ardent Negro Suffrage men in declared opposition to the policy of the President; and the first Republican State Convention held since Mr. Johnson's avowal of his policy on this subject (that of Iowa, on the 14th inst.) adopted a Negro Suffrage resolve as a plank in their platform. The State Conventions held preparatory to the Fall Elections will develop the fact that the current of Republican feeling runs decidedly in that channel. President Johnson will not be intimidated by this strong show of opposition; and the Radicals will take courage from his persistence, being thereby emboldened to hope that they can run him off the track as the Republican candidate for the succession.

"This quarrel will be likely to culminate in the next Congress, when the Radical members will assume to revise the Constitutions of the reconstructed States, and refuse seats to States that do not admit negroes to the elective franchise. The robust structure of Mr. Johnson's character will cause him to stand his ground, and appeal to the people. The Republican Congress will bluster and threaten, but will not dare go to the extent of stopping the appropriations; for they would thereby give an easy victory to Mr. Johnson in the Congressional elections in the Autumn of 1866, and give him the moral support of the country."

—All these assumed facts are as *The World* would have them—not as they truly are. There is *no* "split in the Republican party." President Johnson has taken *no* "ground against Negro Suffrage." Neither Chief Justice Chase nor any of the eminent Senators named are "in declared opposition to the policy of the President." Nobody is "on the track as the Republican candidate for the succession," and we trust no one will be for at least two years yet; and that party, should reasons for its continuance still exist, will probably select its own candidates and frame its own platform as hitherto. President Johnson, we trust, will have "an easy victory in the elections of 1866 and the moral support of the country" without being indebted for it to *The World* or its disciples in the dens and dance-houses of the Five Points, of Water-street, and the Hook. In short, *The World* is counting its chickens a great deal too soon, and will find a good many of the eggs spoiled when it gets a look at the inside of them.

HOLDEN TO SAMBO.

We are often reminded by modern public documents of a scene in one of Neal's "Charcoal Sketches," where a watchman lectures a festive and oblivious chap whom he finds holding up a lamp-post and very often threatening to thresh the ground. "How *can* you persist in making a beast of yourself?" is the policeman's natural, indignant query—"you who were so well bred, and have such a nice, likely family at home?"—"Now, don't, watchy," interrupts the prodigal—"don't give me any more good advice. I know more good advice than any man in town." And so, if the Blacks haven't learned by this time that "freedom means freedom to work"—that idleness leads to starvation—that it is honorable to be diligent and shameful to be indolent, &c., &c.—then they must be the most stolid and perverse of all beings; for never, even in Slavery's palmiest days, were "Servants, obey your masters" and the few kindred precepts, worked harder, or made to assume graver importance, than "He that doth not work, neither shall he eat," during the last few weeks. If the Southern Blacks fail to realize by this time that if they are henceforth to live free, they must work, their skulls must be thicker than any potash kettle. It must bother them at first to see just how it happens that those, whom they have seen doing next to nothing for all their past lives are nevertheless comfortable, consequential, and empowered, though scarcely yet pardoned Rebels, to vote them, the steadfast workers of the past, into nonentity for uncounted years to come. If they were White, they might possibly see around this corner, but being "niggers," you know, and ever so stupid, they can hardly be blamed that it does not get through their wool.

Gov. Holden tells them that they are free, and "have the same *right*, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness." "Jest so," says Solon Shingle; but have they the same *opportunity?* Suppose they generally follow the Governor's good advice, and fall zealously to work for the best wages they can get: having earned $50 to $500 each, how are they to compel or insure its payment? They are to have no voice in making, no hand in executing the laws; no place in the jury-box, much less on the bench; they have as yet no right on the witness-stand in a case whereto a White is party: what is their chance of justice against any White scoundrel who chooses to eat *his* bread in the sweat of *their* faces instead of his own? The Governor talks anything but turkey to them.

But, he tells them, "No people has ever yet bounded *at once* into the full enjoyment of self-government." Admit it, (though it isn't the fact;) what then? If they are not to "bound" to that goal, so much the more reason that they should begin to creep toward it. Yes, and the more reason also that they should be authoritatively told: "Be diligent; be loyal; be patient; be frugal; acquire knowledge and educate your children, and you *shall* be enfranchised so fast as you shall be qualified to exercise the franchise intelligently and usefully." No word of this does Gov. Holden say—not, we presume, because he would not, but because he dare not. He would prefer, we think, to be just; but his paramount desire is to retain his office by a popular reëlection. And there stand the late Rebel leaders, beaten but still venomous, and watching for a chance to ride into power again on a fresh popular excitement. Only give them a chance to cry "Down with the Nigger party!" and they will feel confident that the Millennium is at hand. Gov. Holden and his Union party dare not face this issue if they would; so they will leave the Blacks under the feet of the late Rebels, who will soon be ready to trample him and his supporters under in their turn. Or, if North Carolina is too sound for this, the White Unionists of most other Southern States are exposed to that very fate, and will meet it with a consciousness that they have in part deserved it. For, while there is no single State in the South—not even South Carolina—that is not preponderantly loyal, the suppression and political annihilation of the Blacks, who are *all* Unionists, will make most of them ostensibly *disloyal*, and will fill their seats in Congress with representatives who are Unionists only because they can no longer afford to be anything else—men who will regard the National Debt as a monument not of National deliverance but of National overthrow and subjugation. Such is the necessary effect of anti-Negro "reconstruction."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

It is something less than seven years since the first Atlantic cable was laid and messages sent through it between Europe and America. Into what ecstasies of delight and admiration that partial success lifted the people of two continents we have not yet forgotten. The "Cable Celebration" will live long in the memory of New-Yorkers, and the keen interest with which the brief life of that link between the Old and New World was invested will be remembered as more than romantic. The hopes of Humanity—in our then exaggerated estimate of the importance of communication—seemed to hang on the slender thread that stretched from Ireland to Newfoundland; and, when it broke, we should have been inconsolable if other events more momentous and vital had not succeeded.

Now that the great telegraphic enterprise of the century is once more to be renewed, the public takes the matter more coolly. The tremendous excitements of the last four years have superseded our interest in peaceful affairs, so that, though we have heard from time to time of the progress of the new cable, we content ourselves with languid speculations on its probable success or want of success—quite ready to welcome it heartily if it prove deserving of welcome, but by no means disposed to set the City Hall on fire again, should a message once more cross the ocean.

Yet it would be an affectation to deny that we look anxiously and hopefully and eagerly to the great experiment which is once more on the eve of a great success or great failure. The new cable is completed. The last mile has been rolled and spun and twisted and coated, and all, or nearly all, of its immense length is safely coiled away in the huge tanks of the Great Eastern. Yet we do not know that the anxiety or indifference of the public has much to do with the probable success of the voyage which next month will see begun and completed. It is safe to presume that, if the cable is once fairly down, our municipal fathers will find ample opportunity to organize another celebration, and spend or steal a comfortable sum of money in announcing the event.

Comparing the circumstances of the last attempt with the present, there is abundant cause for expecting good fortune now when before we had only ill. The very first question is, of course, the cable itself—and the difference between the two is the difference between an awkward and hasty attempt of ignorance, and the intelligent, deliberate effort to which ripe experience and conscientious devotion have contributed their best resources. The present cable is 2,600 miles long. Its central conductor consists of seven fine copper wires, twisted into one complete strand, and perfectly insulated. Four layers of gutta-percha inclose it, each of them insulated like the conductor itself. This outer covering is protected by eleven strong iron wires, each wound with strands of hemp, saturated with tar. During the process of manufacture, the cable has been kept constantly exposed to severe tests of its conductive power and of its insulation, having been all the time immersed in water and traversed by electric currents of such density and force as to develop the weakness of the wires, if it anywhere existed. The difference between the process of manufacture of the first cable and of the present is remarkable. Then, everything seems to have been taken for granted; now, nothing is left to chance or theory. The strength of the cable, as well as its insularity and "conductivity," has been perfectly established. It will bear a weight of nearly eight tuns, and can safely be depended on to support eleven miles of its length in water. Instead of being committed now to two ships, as formerly, the whole cable is stowed on board the Great Eastern; and to that vessel, aided by consorts which will supply assistance but carry none of the wire, the great task of depositing the cable on the bottom of the Atlantic is to be intrusted. It is stowed in three tanks, which are respectively, 51 feet, 58 feet 6 in., and 58 feet in diameter, and will hold a coil—the first of 630 miles, the second of 840 miles, and the third of 850 miles of cable. The mechanical arrangements for its delivery are not materially different from those on the Niagara and Agamemnon. It is on the character of the cable itself that the company rest their chief hopes of a more permanent success than attended their last experiment.

It would be unjust not to give credit to the leading men in this enterprise for their persistent faith in its final success, and their unremitting efforts to secure it. They have not refused to profit by the lessons of experience, but, in the minutest details as well as in the general scheme of the present undertaking, have sought to avoid the errors which caused a failure before. If this also should, from any cause that cannot be foreseen or provided against, be necessarily abandoned, we presume the same men will with the same zeal and faith renew their efforts, and continue them till the two continents are permanently united.

It is expected that the Great Eastern, with its invaluable freight and precious hopes, will begin its voyage in the early part of July—a time chosen purposely later than that of the first expedition in 1858. Capt. Anderson, who is to command the Great Eastern, is an old officer in the Cunard service, and it is in accordance with his mature opinion that the time of sailing is selected. The voyage is to be a slow one—the speed of the ship being limited, except in certain contingencies, to six knots an hour, and it is calculated that the whole time consumed in the passage from Valentia in Ireland to the Bay of Heart's Content in Newfoundland, will be from 12 to 14 days. The English papers, which have kept a much fuller record than we have of the progress of the enterprise, seem to be inspired with an undoubting confidence that the present Summer will give us an instantaneous and permanent communication between the two continents.

OUR COMING FOURTH.

Men are apt to underestimate perils that are past and obstacles that have been successfully overcome. Mrs. Hemans truthfully represents her "Traveler at the Source of the Nile"—the first flush of triumph over—with sinking heart asking himself—"*And is this all?*"

The American Republic stands to-day a victor over the darkest and mightiest conspiracies that ever assailed the life of a nation. Four years of desperate, devastating, exhausting, sanguinary War have just culminated in the completest triumph over won by a people in arms. The Rebellion is dead, and Slavery, its parent, is dead with it. Our country is not divided—will not *be* divided—but remains one, and is all FREE. Slavery in the South is abolished, and there is reason for hope that Slavery at the North, being a parasite, a fungus, of the former, will follow it to the grave. The chain that fettered the ankle of the field-hand in Alabama shackled also the tongue and pen of priest and politician in New-York or Indiana. After a gigantic, fearful struggle, it is settled that the Declaration of American Independence was not based on a comprehensive lie, and that the humblest and least instructed man has just as good a right to his own earnings as the ablest and wisest.

Let us not doubt that this truth will prove beneficently fruitful in the long future—that the practical results of our National triumph will prove richly worth their cost. But, for the present, suffice it that no one remains a slave under the flag or on the soil of our Union—that the right of every human being to sell his labor for the most that any one may see fit to give for it has been established even down to the capes of Florida and the bank of the Rio Grande—that it is no longer a crime in any part of our country to teach children to read—that women can no more be sold at public auction to the libertine who will give most for them—that a hater of oppression and wrong may utter the promptings of his heart in view of flagrant, legalized villainies, even in Charleston or New-Orleans, with none to molest or make him afraid. A mighty, magnificent transformation has been wrought in our country within the last five years, whereof the blessings, most palpable in the South, will be joyously felt in the farthest corners of the East, the North, the West.

Let us, then, gather in our several counties and neighborhoods on the approaching 4th of July, and, welcoming home our soldiers with all the honors and distinctions that the hearts of a grateful people can devise, let us reverently thank God for the blessings He has so bountifully showered upon us, and, taking counsel together, resolve that no effort shall be spared, no struggle forborne, to render this evermore a land of Liberty and Justice for even the humblest of its inhabitants and a light and joy to the oppressed and benighted throughout the whole earth.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation appointing Lewis E. Parsons Provisional Governor of Alabama. Its terms are precisely the same as, and identical in language with, those issued on Monday for Mississippi and Texas.

The Ohio Union State Convention met at Columbus on the 21st, and nominated Gen. J. D. Cox as candidate for Governor by acclamation. A. S. McDurney, of Warren was also nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and J. Brinkerhoff for Attorney-General.

The estate of our late President Lincoln is officially returned by Judge Davis, his friend and executor, as of the value of $75,000. We trust that puts an end to the covert, underhand opposition to the dollar subscription for his widow and orphans on the assumption that he had left them a large fortune.

By far the most important event which has yet occurred in the way of Church reconstruction in the South is the recent organization of an Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Tennessee. Bishop Clark having constituted the Conference by the transfer of six ministers from Conferences of the Loyal States, admitted into it no less than 43 ministers from the Southern Methodist Church. The new Conference starts with a membership of 6,494, and has preachers stationed in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. All the ministers accepted in the most explicit terms the rigid anti-Slavery rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The World has a special correspondent traveling through North Carolina, who writes from Greensborough as follows:

"The destitute ration has been dropped, except to the unemployed negroes, for the manifest reason that it fostered idleness and fraud among the whites. There were no less than thirty thousand rations issued at Raleigh in a single day, and increasing. It is now reasoned that a State which could do so much for the needs of the Confederate army can maintain its own people, who ought to be at work. *There are few people at work beside negroes.* There is no trade. Field labor has been considered the peculiar province of the negro, except in the upland counties. *Confederate officers and soldiers are loafing about the streets waiting for something to turn up, but not trying to turn up anything.*"

Suppose Gov. Holden should give these Rebels a piece of a lecture on the necessity of industry from the text, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life," telling them that "to be prosperous and happy, you must labor," and that "if you are idle, you will become vicious and worthless," &c., &c. We are opposed to all monopolies, and object to the lavishing so much official good advice on "niggers." Give them their due proportion; but let Whites have their fair allotment of every thing that is good.

Death of Mrs. Seward.

The death at Washington on the 21st of Mrs. FRANCES SEWARD, wife of the Hon. William H. Seward, will be widely and sincerely mourned as more than a family bereavement. Mrs. Seward, born Frances Miller, daughter of Judge Elijah Miller, one of the honored pioneers of central New-York, had attained the age of sixty years, and had filled for thirty years an exalted position without once exciting an enmity or alienating a friend, and without ever meeting one who had either the power or the wish to speak ill of her. Intellectually gifted and cultivated far beyond the average not merely of her sex but of her time, she gave much heed and thought to public affairs without neglecting or slighting any of the duties of a beloved, exemplary wife and mother; and every pulsation of her heart beat strongly for Justice, Humanity, and Freedom to All. An invalid and sufferer for several years past, she had necessarily withdrawn in great measure from society, solaced by the admiring love of a devoted family and walking cheerfully heavenward in the light of an unshadowed Christian faith. She has remained for the most part at home during the last four years, but hastened to Washington on the first tidings of the murderous assault on her husband and son, and the overtaxing of her impaired physical strength by that trying journey probably shortened her earthly career. All her children (three sons and a daughter) survive her. Her mortal remains will doubtless rest in the cemetery of Auburn, the city of her birth, which, though not always her residence, was always her home.

MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE AT RICHMOND.—The members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia (under the Alexandria Constitution) assembled at the Capitol in Richmond, agreeably to the call of Gov. Pierpont, on Monday, July 19. In the Senate, only five members, inclusive of the Lieutenant-Governor, Cowper, were present, and there being no quorum, they adjourned without transacting any other business.

In the House, nine members were present, representing Accomac, Alexandria, London, Northampton, Norfolk County and Norfolk City. Nothing of importance was transacted.

The Citizen of last week announces that Mr. Thomas McElrath has assumed the duties of publisher of that paper, which is now put on a permanent basis as a joint-stock company with a large capital. Few men are better known in this community, indeed in this country, than Mr. McElrath for his long connection with the newspaper press, and his high reputation as a business man will add great strength to *The Citizen*. That journal under his management, and the editorial conduct of Col. Halpine, cannot fail to take the highest rank among the weekly papers. Its popularity is already very great, and its circulation rapidly increasing. Nobody can do without it who wants to keep himself informed about City affairs, while its literary character and reminiscences of the war—of which the boy "Miles" has a great many—make it an exceedingly entertaining and valuable sheet.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The Proceedings on Tuesday.

Nothing was done in Court on Tuesday but the reading of the argument by Mr. Ewing to show that Spangler had no complicity whatever with Booth in the assassination. Col. Dexter stated that he would be prepared to read the argument for Payne on Wednesday. Gen. Howe said that the Court had already extended the time for the arguments. If they were not all presented to-morrow, let the remainder be filed. With these delays they might not get through till Autumn. Gen. Ekin said he was willing to grant all the time the counsel asked to prepare their arguments on subjects of this importance. Gen. Hunter said the testimony was very voluminous. Mr. Ewing remarked that the labor of preparation was greater than was supposed. It would be out of his power to prepare Dr. Mudd's defense before Friday, as there were 250 pages of evidence in that case. The Court voted to grant an extension of time for the preparation of the remaining arguments, and then adjourned till Wednesday.

The proceedings on previous days will be found on the 3d page.

Resume of Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

Mr. Doster read a paper in the case of Payne. He considered that there was but one question, namely: How far the conviction of the prisoner in doing what he thought was right in attempting the assassination of Secretary Seward should mitigate his punishment. The counsel gave a history of the prisoner, and excused the crime as the result of his Southern education, Slavery having trained the assassin. The accused was a fanatic, an enthusiast, a hero, not a hired tool. Mr. Doster said that apart from the crime Payne had committed, he had formed an estimate of his character little short of admiration.

Mr. Doster then read a statement from Atzerodt, saying that he was one of the party who agreed to capture President Lincoln, but that when Booth broached assassination, he (the prisoner) positively refused to have anything to do with the affair. Booth wanted him to murder Vice-President Johnson, but this he peremptorily declined to do.

Mr. Aiken read an argument in favor of Mrs. Surratt. The Court then adjourned until Friday.

Mr. Ewing will on Friday afternoon present his argument in behalf of Dr. Mudd, and this will conclude all that is to be said in defense of the prisoners. The arguments of counsel for each of the accused are generally conceded to possess much legal and literary ability. That of Mr. Aiken to-day was listened to by a dense auditory and the appeal in behalf of his client, Mrs. Surratt, was more than ordinarily eloquent and touching. The Court have given every facility to counsel for the defense in the procurement of witnesses, and have shown them marked personal attentions. As a general thing the Court have granted all that the counsel have asked for, and throughout the trial good feeling and courtesy have prevailed. The Court will examine one or two witnesses on Friday, and after the argument of Mr. Ewing shall have been read will probably adjourn till early next week, when associate Judge-Advocate Bingham will, it is expected, sum up the facts for the Government. By permission of the Secretary of War, Miss Annie E. Surratt has been permitted constantly to keep her mother company. Mrs. Surratt, owing to her feeble physical condition, has been removed from her cell to a comfortable room in the Penitentiary.

China and Japan.

A dispatch from Shanghae says that the American Ministers at Pekin and Japan are returning home. The cause is not stated.

SECRETARY STANTON'S REPORT OF LAST YEAR.

The Operations of the War Department—The Work Performed by the Different Bureaus—How the Conscription Worked.

The report of Mr. Secretary Stanton for the year 1864 has just been published. It is a long and very interesting document, containing as it does the reports of the different bureaus of the War Department. They are the Adjutant-General's, Paymaster-General's, Ordnance Engineer's, Subsistence Quartermaster-General's, Provost-Marshal-General's, and Surgeon-General's. Many of the interesting and valuable facts have never before been published.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

From the Adjutant-General's report we learn that from the 1st January, 1864, to 31st October of the same year the enlistments into the regular army numbered 13,019 men, and the transfers from the army to the navy, in the same period, numbered 3,568 men.

Between the 1st of November, 1863, and the 31st of October, 1864, there were forwarded to the field:

One, two and three year recruits, for old and new organizations	366,459
Drafted men	42,727
One-hundred-day troops	80,640
Total	489,826

In the same period there were mustered out and discharged:

Three years volunteers	51,174
One hundred day troops	80,640
Veterans furloughed and returned to field	136,300
Total discharged, forwarded, and furloughed	757,940

THE COLORED TROOPS.

Col. Foster, in charge of the Bureau of Colored Troops, reports that on the 31st of October, 1863, there were fifty-eight regiments of colored troops, numbering thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and seven men. October 20, 1864, there were in the service one hundred and forty regiments, including all arms, with a total strength of one hundred and one thousand nine hundred and fifty, divided as follows, viz.:

Twelve regiments of artillery, heavy	12,228
Artillery (light), eight batteries	853
Six regiments cavalry	5,005
One hundred and twenty-one regiments infantry	83,886
Total	101,950

This branch of the service, up to that time (October 20, 1864), lost by battle, discharges, desertions and diseases, 33,139 men. From July 4, 1864, to October 15, 1864, 2,510 colored recruits were mustered into the service.

Up to November 7, 1864, Gen. L. Thomas had organized along the Mississippi River the following colored troops:

Four regiments of cavalry	4,800
Six regiments of heavy artillery	10,800
Four companies of light artillery	720
Forty regiments of infantry	40,000
Total	56,320

The number of soldiers would have been larger but for the pressing need for the negroes in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this Bureau for the sixteen months previous to March, 1865, were as follows:

Number of records of general courts-martial and military commissions reviewed	33,696
Number of reports made as to the regularity of proceedings on application for restoration to the service, the pardon of offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon miscellaneous questions referred to this office	9,340

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of this officer is in many respects the most interesting of the documents from which we quote. The report is dated Nov. 15, 1864. From July 1, 1864, up to that time, 130,000 names were added to the enrollment list, and 285,338 names stricken off. This enrollment showed the National forces, not called out up to Nov. 1, 1864, to consist of 2,784,226 men. In the draft of 1863, the quota drafted for was 194,962, with fifty per cent added. Of this number 39,417 failed to report, and 164,887 were exempted from physical and other causes, 52,287 paid commutation, 26,002 furnished substitutes, and 9,818 were held to service.

On the 1st of May, 1864, another draft was drawn.

The total deficiency drafted for was	59,357
The number reported and examined	85,661
The number exempted for physical disability	21,446
The number exempted for other causes	19,618
The number held to personal service	3,416
The number furnished substitutes	8,903
The number who paid commutation	12,146

On September 19, 1864, another draft was had, and the result, known up to November 1, was as follows:

Number reported and examined	72,432
Number exempted for physical disability	20,331
Number exempted for other causes	19,097
Number held to personal service	10,059
Number furnished substitutes	13,545

The recruiting in the Rebel States did not progress as satisfactorily as the loyal Governors anticipated. The result on November 1 was as follows:

Total of Recruiting Agents appointed by Governors of Loyal States to recruit in Rebel States	1,045
Total number of Recruits obtained by these Agents	2,63[illegible]

Recapitulation of forces raised and mustered into service for one, two, or three years, between November 1, 1863, and November 1, 1864.

FOR THE ARMY.

Volunteers, white and colored, in loyal States, between Nov. 1, 1863, and Nov. 1, 1864	402,698
Volunteers, colored, enlisted in the States in rebellion, between Jan. 1, 1864, and Oct. 15, 1864, and not embraced in the above	22,143
Recruits for Regular Army, between Jan. 1, 1864, and Oct. 31, 1864	13,871
Veterans who reënlisted before the expiration of their terms of service, between Nov. 1, 1863, and Nov. 1, 1864	136,507
Drafted men, and substitutes for drafted men and men liable to draft, to Nov. 1, 1864	75,550
Total	650,769
Enlistments in the naval service, between Feb. 24, 1864, and Nov. 1, 1864	22,930
Enlistments in the marine corps, between Feb. 24, 1864, and Nov. 1, 1864	1,753
Total	675,452

In estimating the number of troops called into service, it has been the rule of the Department to take into account the whole number of men mustered, without regard to the fact that the same persons may have been previously discharged after having been accepted and credited on preceding calls.

A large part (near two hundred thousand) of the men accepted in the years 1861 and 1862 were soon found to be unfit for the service, and were discharged. (This accounts partially, for the large excess carried forward from the calls of 1862, and deducted from those of 1863.)

The amount of money received from commutation prior to November 1, 1863, as stated in the last annual report, was	$10,518,000 00
The amount received since that report, and prior to November 1, 1864	15,066,599 25
Total received	$25,584,599 25

The number of deserters arrested between October 1, 1863, and September 30, 1864, was 39,392.

The total number arrested from the time this branch of the Bureau went into operation, May 1, 1863, to September 30, 1864, was 60,769, being an average of 3,574 per month; from which it may be inferred that not many who remain in the country escape arrest.

Accompanying Gen. Fry's report are 22 tables of medical statistics, with comparison statements.

The following is the number examined and the number rejected for physical and mental disability, together with the ratio per 1,000 of exemptions under the first draft:

States.*	Number rejected.	Number examined.	Ratio per 1,000
Maine	5,943	14,304	415.17
New-Hampshire	2,591	7,375	351.32
Vermont	2,183	6,719	324.89
Massachusetts	12,344	29,028	425.24
Rhode Island	1,320	4,097	322.18
Connecticut	3,164	10,808	292.47
New-York, Southern div	6,338	24,627	257.35
New-York, Northern div	8,677	27,858	311.91
New-York, Western div	19,524	29,759	353.64
Pennsylvania, Eastern div	9,806	36,294	270.18
Pennsylvania, Western div	10,138	35,607	284.46
Delaware	694	2,175	319.08
Maryland	1,116	4,821	231.48
District of Columbia	1,084	4,290	252.68
Wisconsin	2,671	12,237	218.27
Michigan	1,599	5,379	278.27
Total	80,134	255,168	314.02

Under the second draft the same exhibit is as follows:

States.*	Number exempted.	Number examined.	Ratio per 1,000
New-Hampshire	441	1,441	306.00
Vermont	48	197	243.06
Massachusetts	1,837	6,689	274.08
New-York	1,668	6,630	251.05
New-Jersey	1,446	7,728	187.01
Pennsylvania	2,480	10,941	226.67
Delaware	369	1,692	218.09
Maryland	2,655	7,686	345.43
Minnesota	1,056	3,125	337.92
Kentucky	961	4,461	215.42
Ohio	2,649	10,299	257.21
Michigan	136	369	369.58
Total	15,744	61,257	257.02

* In those States not named there were no drafts.

Table showing the ratio of exemptions from military service for mental and physical infirmities in the United States, France, Great Britain, and Belgium.

Nations.	Years.	Ratio rejected per 1,000 examined.	
United States	1863	314.02	
	1864*	......	257.02
France	1831 to 1843	324.4	
	1859	......	317
Great Britain	1832 to 1851, and 1860 to 1862	317.3	
Belgium	1851 to 1855	320.6	

*Supplementary draft.

The average measurement of the chests (at inspira-

tion) of recruits, substitutes, and drafted men in certain States, was as follows:

New-Hampshire, 34.62 inches; Vermont, 36.05; Massachusetts, 34.83; New-York, 35.30; New-Jersey, 34.67; Pennsylvania, 34.92; Delaware, 35; Maryland, 35.42; Minnesota, 36.01; Kentucky, 33.58; Ohio, 35.70; Michigan, 36. Total, 35.16.

The average hight of the same persons was as follows:

New-Hampshire, 5 feet 5.73 inches; Vermont, 5 7.20; Massachusetts, 5 6.74; New-York, 5 5.05; New-Jersey, 5 6.86; Pennsylvania, 5 7.08; Delaware, 5 5.05; Maryland, 5 5.93; Minnesota, 5 5.56; Kentucky, 5 7.02; Ohio, 5 6.64; Michigan, 5 8. Total hight, 5 6.14.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of appropriations to the department was $45,279,602 12; the amount of expenditures was $38,502,822 99.

The following is a report of the ordnance, arms and ammunition remaining in the arsenals on June 30, 1864:

Field cannon and siege guns	2,033
Small arms	1,301,947
Pounds of artillery ammunition	1,831,851

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

In this department, during the past year, accounts to the amount of $284,809,637 72 have passed the official examination required by law, prior to the transmission to the Treasury for final examination and settlement. They number 7,913; 7,628 accounts remain on hand to be examined, relating to disbursements, amounting to $221,339,550 48.

During the year preceding the last annual report from this office the accounts examined and transmitted to the Treasury covered disbursements to the amount of $118,463,312 03.

There were in operation during the year 6,560 miles of military telegraph, of which 76 miles are submarine.

One half of the above, or 3,000 miles, of which 38 were submarine, was constructed during the war.

About 1,000 persons have been constantly employed in this service.

One million eight hundred thousand telegraphic messages were transmitted during the year.

The average cost of these messages therefore, charging the whole yearly expense of construction, maintenance, and operation to them, would be only 30 cents.

There has been purchased during the year about 9,500 army wagons, 1,100 ambulances, and harness for 175,000 animals.

The special reports of animals and means of transportation with the several armies during the year are imperfect, and the accounts and returns of officers, which contain the exact information, have not yet received their final examination; but it is estimated that there are about 300,000 horses and mules in the service of the army, of which the horses are about 170,000 and the mules about 130,000.

The reports received from armies numbering 426,000 enlisted men, show that there were present with the armies 221,059 animals, among which there are 113,684 serviceable horses and 87,791 serviceable mules.

With the same armies there were present 17,573 army wagons of the transport train, exclusive of ambulances, and of the artillery carriages, caissons, limbers, &c.

There were purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, 188,718 horses, 82,320 mules; and there were captured from the enemy in the same time, as reported, 20,308 horses, 9,013 mules.

During the first eight months of the year 1864 the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was supplied with two remounts, nearly 40,000 horses.

The charge of the National Cemeteries and the burial of deceased soldiers and others dying in the service of the United States in hospitals in and about Washington, is under the jurisdiction of this office, and is probably the most important of my specialities.

The following is the number of men who died in hospitals in the vicinity of Washington from August 1, 1861, to August 1, 1864:

Cemetery.	White.	Black.
Old Soldiers' Home	5,447	529
Union		1,019
Harmony	473	2,067
New National, Arlington	2,619	231
Total	8,539	4,169

The nativity of a portion of these is as follows: United States, 4,910; England, 142; Ireland, 444; Scotland, 40; Wales, 7; France, 22; and Germany, 306.

Annual Meeting of the New-York State Eclectic Medical Society.

The Third Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Rochester on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th insts. The meeting was called to order in Bethesda Hall by the President, Robert S. Newton, M. D., of New-York. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and ordered on file. The act incorporating the Society passed by the last Legislature was read for the information of members, after which they proceeded to organize under the act by the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following results: for

President..................Dr. ROBERT S. NEWTON of N. Y.
Vice-President..............Dr. C. S. TOTMAN of Syracuse.
Recording Secretary.........Dr. WM. W. HADLEY, Williamsburgh.
Corresponding Secretary.Dr. C. S. PRESTON of Rochester.
Treasurer..................Dr. D. E. SMITH of Brooklyn.
Censors—Dr. H. E. Firth, Brooklyn; Dr. George W. Davis, Seneca Falls; Dr. L. Staunton, Copenhagen; Dr. H. Pease, Schenectady; Dr. O. Davis, Attica; Dr. J. G. Fross, Syracuse; Dr. H. W. Russel, Albany, and Dr. William Jones, Newburgh.

The following is a synopsis of the President's opening address:

After returning thanks for his unanimous election for the third time, the President said that when he left the West he had determined to decline any official position connected with medical organizations in this State, but that a more intimate acquaintance with the condition of Medical Eclecticism here had changed his mind. He saw the necessity for organization and action, and had determined to re-enter the arena and make a strenuous effort to arouse a new interest among practitioners of this school, not only in this State but throughout the country, and to aid in reconstructing by a more thorough and far-reaching organization the scattered elements of Medical Eclecticism, and to build up under the ægis of universal, national freedom, a great National Eclectic Medical School, with a more perfect literature, a sounder practice, and a more thorough system of remedial agents. He had found a liberal disposition on the part of the Legislature, and it had been comparatively easy to secure an act of incorporation for the Society, College and Hospital, with every privilege accorded to any similar organizations or institutions in the State. He was certain that the popular feeling was very generally favorable to this reform in medicine, and that it only requires a firm and decided stand on the part of its friends and practitioners with a determination to urge its merits upon the attention of the people and practitioners of other schools to secure its universal recognition and adoption.

Already many practitioners of other schools are using the Eclectic remedies and system of practice, and the number is daily increasing. Moreover, many of our most important remedies are being embodied in the latest Pharmacopœias of these schools, frequently without credit to those who originated them. This is a hopeful indication and should be encouraged, as it leads directly to the recognition and advancement of the principles of Eclecticism. While the practitioners of other schools thus fall away from their teachings and dogmas, we should see that every practitioner of our school holds fast to its teachings and practice. To enable them to do so, much of our earlier Eclectic medical literature requires revision and rewriting in order to exclude erroneous teachings and discarded remedies in practice. He was himself a graduate of an Allopathic school, upon which he had attended four years, and had practiced as an Allopathic Physician for five years and had used all its remedies including blood-letting, mercury in all its forms, arsenic, antimony, &c., until he had become thoroughly convinced that they were the cause of unmixed evil and should be discarded.

He then resolved to make a thorough test of the then prevailing Eclectic system of medicine with a view of ascertaining its value as compared with the system he had been educated to revere and follow, but which had so woefully failed him at the bedside of the sick and dying. The results of this practice and the efficacy of its remedies were much more satisfactory than he was able to achieve with the Allopathic system and he very soon became fully satisfied that it was a very great improvement and he immediately determined that it was his duty to abandon the Allopathic practice and remedies and to adopt the Eclectic remedies and practice, and had from that time, to the extent of his ability, been an advocate and practitioner of that system of medicine. He had been able to make some new and important discoveries, to add some new remedies and to do something toward improving Eclectic medical literature and practice. So far from being satisfied with what he had already done, he was determined to continue his labors until a great Eclectic Medical School was established in the City of New-York, with its attendant hospital, laboratory, and complete professional library, the benefits of which should be equally within the reach of the graduates of all schools of medicine, who might choose to avail themselves of them.

He had experience in the two systems and felt justified in speaking thus positively in regard to their respective merits and value. As an illustration of the great superiority of the Eclectic over the Allopathic system, it was only necessary to call attention to a few practical facts. The results of Allopathic treatment of Pneumonia are recorded as follows: By blood-letting the mortality was one in three cases; by tartar emetic, one in five cases; while under simple dietetic treatment, one in 13 cases. By the most enlightened Eclectic practice the average mortality in the same disease was less than one in 75. And this difference in favor of Eclectic treatment over the Allopathic is maintained throughout the whole class of inflammatory diseases.

Similar results are attained in the treatment of congestive diseases. In conclusion, he said that there never was a more propitious time to inaugurate a great Eclectic Medical School in the City of New-York than the present. The hospital facilities were all overcrowded. Some of the Allopathic schools had closed their doors—others maintained but a precarious existence. The war just closed had thrown hundreds of thousands of invalids upon our hands, multitudes of whom would require medical treatment for years.

This will have the effect to arouse the attention of the great body of the people to the comparative merits and success of the competing systems of medical practice, and it will be our fault if these favorable circumstances do not enable us to place enlightened medical Eclecticism in advance—in the public appreciation and regard. The municipal authorities of the city of New-York had exhibited a spirit of generous liberality in providing sites for hospitals and charitable institutions, and annually made generous donations of money toward their support, and students in all medical schools chartered by the State have equal rights, under the law, for observation and study in all of these charitable institutions and hospitals.

With an Eclectic medical school in Cincinnati, another in Philadelphia co-operating with a New-York institution—with State societies and with auxiliary county or district societies in every State in the Union—with an extended periodical professional literature—with an annual register containing the names of every member and practitioner of Eclectic medicine, and an earnest individual effort and coöperation, all that has here been foreshadowed can easily be accomplished. It is of the utmost importance that we exhibit a dignified courtesy and kindliness toward the practitioners of other schools, and that we cultivate among ourselves a greater fraternal good-feeling in order to promote union and confidence, the only certain basis of professional success.

This address was received with much satisfaction, after which the following-named practitioners were elected members of the Society:

Dr. M. M. Fenner, Jamestown; Dr. J. C. Hurlbert, Livonia Station; Dr. Henry Easton, Springwater; Dr. J. Howard, Linden; Dr. Seth Easton, Ontario; Dr. C. L. Harding, Dundee; Dr. D. Richards, Marion; Dr. G. B. Armington, Orleans; Dr. B. Thomas, Johnson's Creek; Dr. H. S. Dimock, Phelps; Dr. F. C. Hawley, Middlesex; Dr. W. H. Hawley, Potter's Corner; Dr. L. A. Ward, Hornellsville; Dr. J. Hawley, Canandaigua; Dr. H. Boskowitz, Brooklyn.

The Constitution of the Society provides that three from each county or district may be represented in the organization.

On motion of Dr. Hadley the annual address was deferred until evening. In continuation Dr. Hadley spoke earnestly and eloquently of the steadfast work required from the members of the society, expressing the hope that they would remain in the convention until that work was accomplished. He said some very important essays were to be read from which a great deal of needed-valuable information could be derived.

The Secretary next read two essays from Prof. John Buchanan of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the one on the Cactus Grandiflora, giving its medicinal properties, and citing cases of its usefulness in diseases of the heart; the other on the subject of "Securing union by first intention." Both essays gave evidence of much research and careful observation.

The Convention then adjourned to an evening session at 8 o'clock, p. m., which was largely attended by the citizens, including many ladies.

The Annual Address on the History of Medical Eclecticism was delivered by Dr. Davis of Attica. It was a highly interesting and able production.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention met at 8 o'clock a. m., and proceeded to business. On motion it was resolved that the Senatorial districts be adopted as the divisions for forming auxiliary societies throughout the State, and that such societies report their proceedings to the executive officers and publishing committee of the State Society.

It was further resolved that the previous history, records and publications of the State Society, be also referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Essays were read—on Cholera Infantum, by Dr. D. E. Smith of Brooklyn; on Rheumatism, by Dr. H. E. Firth of Brooklyn; on Eclecticism, by Dr. W. W. Hadley of Williamsburgh; on the History of Eclectic Literature and Eclectic Medical Institutions in the West, by Prof. J. M. Scudder, Cincinnati; on Spotted Fever, by L. Staunton of Copenhagen; also, an interesting paper on the Discovery of the Organs of the Sensory and Motory Centers, by Prof. William Byrd Powell of Covington, Ky., and another from Dr. C. W. Bates of Brooklyn on the subject of Diphtheria. Prof. Hollembeck of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, a delegate, made some interesting remarks concerning his experience as a medical practitioner. A vote of thanks was tendered him for his attendance and address, and for the presentation of a volume on "Materia Medica" of which he is the author. Likewise, to Prof. Buchanan of Philadelphia, for a copy of his valuable work.

An essay on Dysentery by Dr. E. S. Preston of Rochester, was also submitted for consideration.

These essays, papers and communications were ordered to be published. The report of Dr. A. Wilder of New-York, giving a history of the charter of the Society and College, was read and ordered printed.

On motion of Dr. Hadley it was

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York be requested to make efforts to procure from the City Council a suitable site for the erection of hospital and college buildings, and that measures be immediately adopted for the collection of funds from the friends of the enterprise, preparatory to asking additional aid from the State, and that they be requested to open the college for instruction as soon as possible.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following named delegates to the various State Societies were appointed:

PENNSYLVANIA—Dr. Robt. S. Newton, New-York City, and Dr. H. E. Firth, Brooklyn.

MASSACHUSETTS—Dr. D. E. Smith, Brooklyn, and Dr. Wm. W. Hadley, Williamsburgh.

CANADA—Dr. E. S. Preston, Rochester, and Dr. J. G. Fross, Syracuse.

OHIO—Dr. L. Stanton, Copenhagen, and Dr. R. Thomas, Wayne County.

INDIANA—Dr. H. S. Dimock, Phelps, and Dr. T. C. Hawley, Middlesex.

On motion of the President it was resolved to recommend to the various State Societies the propriety and importance of a national organization.

The President further moved that, under the act of incorporation a meeting be called in each Senatorial district by a resident member to form an organization and report proceedings to the Executive Committee of the State Society. Both motions were carried.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the honorable members of the Legislature who so generously aided in securing the passage of the acts incorporating this society and the Eclectic Medical College and Hospital of New-York.

A case of gunshot wound, resulting in extensive mortification, and treated by Dr. B. J. Stowe of Brooklyn, was reported. This case was treated successfully with sulphate of zinc as a local application. This agent was first introduced for the treatment of such cases by Robert S. Newton, M. D., in 1846.

It was further resolved that in order to inform the members of this Society and the practitioners of medicine generally of the superior efficacy of the Eclectic practice in the treatment of that most formidable disease *Asiatic Cholera*, that the report of the Board of Health, having in charge the Cholera Hospital at Cincinnati, under the care of Dr. J. H. Jordan in 1849, with the accompanying papers, giving the statistical results observed and noted by this Eclectic Physician, be read and made a part of the proceedings of this Convention. Also a synopsis of the report of the effects of calomel used in large doses in the treatment of this and other diseases.

It was also resolved that the report of the committee on Public Health. Dr. Richardson, Chairman, appointed by the Legislature to report on small-pox and the sanitary condition of New-York, be adopted and published as part of the proceedings.

Dr. C. S. Totman of Syracuse was appointed orator, Dr. B. F. Arnold, Dutchess County, and B. J. Stowe of Brooklyn essayists for the next annual meeting.

After which the Convention adjourned to meet at the Cooper Institute, New-York, on the second Wednesday in June, 1866.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

Collection of the Revenue in Lately Rebellious States—Payment Not Insisted on under Certain Circumstances—The Duties of Assessors—Incomes for 1864 to be Taxed—Taxing from a Certain Day—The Absence of Marks—Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana—Depreciated Currency—Transportation under Bond—Payments to a Special Agent.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

The following important order was issued to-day.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 21, 1865.

Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Act, approved June 30, 1864, provides that whenever the authority of the United States shall have been reëstablished in any State where the execution of the laws had previously been impossible, the provisions of the Act shall be put in force in such State with such modification of inapplicable regulations in regard to assessment, levy, time and manner of collection as may be directed by the Department. Without waiving in any degree the rights of the Government in respect to taxes that have heretofore accrued, or assuming to exonerate the tax-payer from his legal responsibility for such taxes, the Department does not deem it advisable to insist at present upon their payment, so far as they were payable prior to the establishment of a collection district embracing the territory in which the tax-payer resides. But assessors in the several collection districts recently established in the States lately in insurrection are directed to require returns, and to make assessments for the several classes of taxes for the appropriate legal period preceding the first regular day on which a tax becomes due after the establishment of the district, that is say, in the several districts in question. The proper tax will be assessed upon the income of the year 1864. Inasmuch as the tax for that year is due upon the 30th day of June, subsequently to the establishment of the district. All persons found doing any business for which a license is required will assessed for the proper license from the 1st day of the month in which the District is established. Persons engaged in any business for which monthly or quarterly returns are required to be made, will be assessed for the month or quarter for which returns should be made at the first return day after the establishment of the District, and the same principle will apply to those taxes which are payable at different periods. A manufacturer of tobacco, for instance, in a District established after the 1st and before the 20th day of May, will be assessed upon his sales for the month of April. When any manufactured articles are found in the hands of a purchaser, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the Assessor that the goods were actually sold and passed out of the hands of the manufacturer before the commencement of the period for which he is properly taxable, the articles will not be subject to tax in the hands of such purchaser, unless transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection. The holder of any distilled spirits, manufactured tobacco, or other article which is liable to seizure on account of the absence of inspection marks, may present to the Assessor the evidence that the articles in his hands, or under the circumstances which obtain in the particular case are not subject to tax, except as above stated; and if the Assessor is satisfied, he will cause the packages to be so marked that they may be identified and sold without liability to seizure. Whenever any collector shall have reason to believe that the holder of any goods on which the tax has not been paid intends to remove the same beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, and to evade the payment of the tax, he will seize the goods and take the necessary steps for their condemnation, unless the holder shall give bond, as hereinafter prescribed, for the transportation or exportation of the goods, or shall return the same to the Assessor, and pay to the Collector the amount of tax that shall be found due. In all cases in which a seizure shall be made under these instructions the Department, on being informed of such seizure, will consider the case, and extend such measure of relief as the facts shall justify. In the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana collection districts were some time since established, with such boundaries as to include territory in which it has but recently become possible to enforce the laws of the United States in those districts. The rule laid down above will be so modified as to require the assessment and collection of the first taxes, which become due after the establishment of assessment divisions in the particular locality. Whenever assessments are to be made, based upon transactions which may have been carried on in a depreciated currency, it will be proper for the Assessor to ascertain the amount of the income or value or sales or receipts in lawful money of the United States, according to the best information he can obtain as to the average value of such depreciated currency for the period covered by the assessment. The duties upon cotton and spirits turpentine are, by a special provision of the statute, made payable by the person in whose hands the articles are first found by officers of the Internal Revenue. With reference to those articles, therefore, the rule laid down will not apply, but assessments will be made wherever they are found. Whenever any person holds, as a purchaser, any articles which, under the Internal Revenue laws, may be transported under bond, and desires to transport the same to any Northern port or place, he may apply to the Assessor to have the amount of tax ascertained and determined. The proper examination having been had, the Assessor will certify the amount of duties thereon to the collector, and the collector will thereupon grant a permit for their removal, after the execution of a bond for their storage in a bonded warehouse, such permit and bond being in the form required by the regulations for the establishment of bonded warehouses. On or before the 10th day of each month, the Assessor will transmit to the office of Internal Revenue a statement showing the amount of duties thus certified during the month preceding, and the Collector will, on or before the same date, transmit a descriptive schedule of all bonds thus taken by him in the course of the preceding month. When goods arrive in any Northern port under such transportation bond, or under permit issued by a Collector of Customs under the regulations of May 9, 1865, they will be received into the proper warehouse established under the Internal Revenue laws in the district into which the goods are brought, and the necessary certificates will be issued for the cancellation of the bond in the same manner as if the goods were transported from another bonded warehouse. Whenever any person is assessed for a license is found to have paid a license tax to a special agent, appointed under the regulations of the Treasury Department for commercial intercourse with insurrectionary districts, the Collector will issue a license for the year ending May 1, 1866, and will collect only so much as may be due for the time intervening after the expiration of the license issued by the special agent. The amount assessed and thus left uncollected will be abated when the proper claim is presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Ohio Union State Convention—Gen. Cox Nominated.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

The Ohio Union State Convention met at Columbus to-day. Gen. W. B. Woods was elected President and N. Beals Secretary of the Convention. Gen. J. D. Cox was nominated for Governor by acclamation; A. S. McDurney of Warren, Lieutenant-Governor; the Hon. S. S. Warren of Loraine, Messenger; J. Brinkerhoff, Attorney-General; James Moore, Board of Public Works; Lieut. Rodney, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Convention passed resolutions giving God thanks for the overthrow of the Rebellion, lamenting the cruel death of President Lincoln; indorsing the policy of the Administration of President Johnson; declaring that four years of sanguinary war demonstrate that Slavery and its institutions are irrevocably opposed to freedom and free institutions; that while we are anxious for an early restoration of fraternal relations with the insurgent States, we demand that it shall be upon such terms as will give assurances of peace and security to loyal people, and prosperity to the Federal Union.

Serious Riot at Staten Island.

During the reception of a regiment at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, two soldiers in a state of intoxication quarreled with one of the citizens, and attempted to use their muskets in the melee. A general rush was made for them, and their muskets taken from them, and in attempting to escape they were very badly beaten. They were finally taken inside, when a platoon of the same regiment came up to the gates and fired indiscriminately upon the crowd who were attempting to force the gates, and throwing missiles of all kinds at the soldiers. Many persons were injured, some fatally.

The riot was finally quelled by the crew of the United States cutter stationed in the stream.

Jamaica.

Jamaica dates of the 6th inst. state that the drouth there is severely felt. Many cases of hydrophobia had occurred among animals, and the sugar crop would be materially injured. *The Kingston Journal* says: A frightful account has been given us by a gentleman from St. Thomas of the ravages of the small-pox in that parish, and the mortality among the laboring classes. In the interior districts, he says, the people have been dying like rotten sheep, and all this, we are answered, is unknown to the parochial authorities. Even about Morant Bay, those afflicted with small-pox have been seen exposed on the highway, there being no place provided for their reception by the public.

BULL'S HEAD.—All kinds of live stock are higher this week, chiefly owing to cooler weather, though the receipts of beef are comparatively light. Cattle and sheep are ½c. higher, though the latter have declined since last Friday, when they reached 9c. Hogs are a shade higher, and are selling well with heavy arrivals.

A USEFUL ENTERPRISE.—The public have long felt the want of some absolutely safe place of deposit for their valuables where their security is reliably guarantied, and this want has been more widely felt since the very large issue by the Government of Coupon Bonds, which, like bank notes, are negotiable by delivery. This want has now been met by The Safe Deposit Company of New-York, incorporated by the State for the safe keeping of valuables, located at the corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., whose advertisement is in our columns to-day. Its Directors are among our most trustworthy and reliable citizens, and their arrangements admirably adapted to the purpose. The very low rates they charge, and the security they offer, must open to them a very wide field of usefulness. We wish every success to so laudable an enterprise.

[Advertisements.]

A WORD BEFORE TOO LATE.—Are you troubled with Headache, Heartburn, Constipation, Distress after Eating, Poor Memory, Low Spirits, Pain in the Back, Great Weakness, Bad Breath, or any other symptom of that horrid nightmare disease, Dyspepsia? If so, lose no time, but procure a bottle of

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BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE SKIN AND HAIR—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the Hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates Scurf, Dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbery & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Picadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonio, Post-strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 43 High-st., Grantham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Cornjo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova-Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Nioboy, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barrait, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

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CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
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CURES GRAVEL.
CURES BRICK-RED DEPOSITS.
CURES MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES,
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CURES MENTAL DEPRESSION.
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Wholesale Druggists, Agents No 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

DO NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY buying any of the numerous worthless articles called Gold Pens which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts whose lack of brains compels them to attempt IMITATION, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

THE Editor of the Westmorland (N. B.) Times says, a man there has been cured of baldness by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

POOR RICHARD'S EYE-WATER, a most remarkable article, and certain cure for weak and sore eyes. It needs but one trial to prove its virtues and strengthen sight. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. DEMAS BARNES & Co. Wholesale Agents, New-York City.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

A SURE CURE for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

ENGLISH ELASTIC BLACK.

A pure, elastic, fire-proof Varnish; READY FOR USE in 10 gallon kegs and 40 gallon barrels. WARRANTED the most economical and durable paint made for all kinds of ROOFS, VESSELS' BOTTOMS, iron fences, castings, boilers, smoke pipes and other EXPOSED TIN AND IRON WORK. Special terms to agents! Also "Linseed Oil Substitute," (raw and boiled) the best and cheapest paint oil made. F. A. WHITING & Co., Victoria White Lead Works, No. 104 Water-st., New-York.

A FIXED FACT.

Every family needs a CLOTHES-WRINGER. The People's is now the cheapest and best, with cork roller and cog-wheels, galvanized iron frame, and rubber springs where they should be—under the LOWER ROLL. Families and laundries that use it prefer it to all others. To be had of all the pincipal dealers, or at the PEOPLE'S CLOTHES-WRINGER COMPANY, No. 494 Broadway. Agents wanted in every town, city and county everywhere.

CHAMBERS'S PATENT STEAM BRICK MACHINE. The GREATEST BRICK MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Has made 100 BRICK A MINUTE, and is making daily 80 per minute at Colclough, Barnes & Campbell's Yard in Milwaukee. For Patent Rights and full particulars, address ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Courtlandt-st., New-York (up-stairs).

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
BLANK'S ITCH CERATE

will cure the Itch in thirty-six hours; also, cures Scald Head, Old Sores, and all Eruptions of the Skin; contains no mercury. Price 50 cents per box. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & Co., No. 21 Park-row, and all Druggists in New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW,

Without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE brilliant jubilee July number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY should be seen to be appreciated. Universally acknowledged the model parlor Magazine.

SOMETHING NEW—Jeffers's Solferino, Magenta and Petroleum Polish Button Boots for Ladies and Children, now ready. Slippers Bathing Shoes. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway, has now ready his new styles of SHOES for Ladies and Children—Magenta Petroleum, Solferino and Blue, JEFFERS'S, 573 B'dway.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 21.

U.S.6s,5-20 c,new	Del.L.&W. 2 m.	N. Y. Central.
10,000......103½	1,000......109¼	800......92¼
U. S. 5s, '74, cp.	Clev.&Pitts.4m.	100.2d call. 92¾
3,000......97	3,000......74	Erie.
U. S. 6s 1868 cou.	National Bank.	1,100......75¼
3,000......115	100......110	400.....s3. 75
U. S. 6s '68 reg.	Shoe & Lthr Bk.	Hudson River.
5,000......110	10......105	500....s30. 108¼
Brooklyn 6s, WL	Cen. Nat. Bank.	500. 2d c b3.109
1,000......96	20......101	Reading.
Ill. Cp. Bds. '70.	Fourth Nat. Bk.	200....s10. 94
1,000......95	5......98	400......c. 94¼
N. Y. 7s, '67.	Bank of Com.	300 2d c s10. 94
5,000......98¼	50......107¼	Mich.So.&N.In.
Mich. 6s, '78.	Canton.	400......62¼
7,000......92¼	100......37¼	100......62
Illinois War Ln.	200....b10. 37¼	100......62¼
2,200......95½	Cumb. Coal pref.	Cleve. & Pitts.
Virginia State 6s	100......40¼	200......64¼
500......60	100......40½	600......64¼
N. Carolina 6s.	100......41	500......61
4,000......70	100......41¼	200.2d call. 65¼
Erie 4th mtge.	100. 2d call. 41	Chi.&N.W.pref.
1,000......93	Mariposa.	400......53¾
Harlem 1st Mtg.	200......12¼	100......54
1,000......100¼	200......12¾	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.
Chic.& N.W.1st	Chic. & R. I.	100......35¼
2,000......79	500......97¼	200. 2d call. 36

SECOND BOARD.

U.S. 6s, 1881, cp.	Brunswick Land	Mich. So. & N.I.
10,000......110	200......5¼	100......62
2,000......110¼	N. Y. Central.	100....s10. 62¾
U.S. 6s, 5-20 cou.	100......92¼	100....b30. 63
10,000......103¼	Erie.	Illinois Central.
U.S.6s,5-20c. n.i.	200......75¼	200......121¼
5,000......103¼	300......75¾	Cleve. & Pitts.
15,000......103¾	200.2 c,s15. 75	1,500......65
Treas. N. 7 3-10.	50......s60. 73¼	1,000......65¼
Second Series.	Hudson River.	100......65¼
10,000......99¾	300......109	200......65¾
7,500......99¾	Reading.	100....s10. 65¼
Missouri 6s.	500......93¾	500. 2 c, b3. 65¼
10,000......73	Mich. Central.	500....s10. 65¼
Ch.&Al.S.F.Bd.	200......113	Chicago & N.W.
1,000......95	Chicago & R. I.	100......24¼
Canton.	100......98	Chi.&N.W.pref.
200......37¾	100......97¼	200......53¼

WEDNESDAY, June 21—P. M.

Gold opened at 140¼, rose to 142, and closed at 141½. The demand for cash gold is quite active, and borrowers are required to pay ⅛ per cent for its use in many cases. The Boston steamer took no specie to-day, and the Glasgow hence had but $50,000.

Eleven p. m.—At the Evening Exchange Gold closed at 143.

Government stocks are stronger, and 5-20s salable at 103¼. They are not abundant, and no large amount could be had at quotations. The 10-40s are strong at 96¼, and are wanted by banks. In State bonds and railway mortgages little doing and prices lower. The miscellaneous shares are neglected. Railway shares were firm in the early part of the day, and for Erie as high as 76 was paid. The market after the Board was lower, but improved again and at the public call was better. The supply of money to stock houses is excessive, but it has no effect in stimulating speculation in any direction. At Second Board and in the street the market was steady but excessively dull. The closing quotations were: New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 75¾; Hudson River, 109; Michigan Southern, 62¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 65¼; Fort Wayne, 94.

Money is abundant on call at 4@5 per cent, and at the latter rate borrowers are scarce. In Commercial paper no change of importance. There is a good demand for new certificates of indebtedness at 98@98¼.

The "crop letters" from all parts of the country continue to be of the most encouraging character and little doubt remains that crops as a whole will be large.

It is stated that engagements have been made to ship 5,000 bales of cotton to Europe, including 1,000 bales of Sea Island, which will supply $650,000 of exchange.

Exchange is quoted: Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, 109¾@110 3-16; Bankers' Sterling, 3 days, 110¼@110⅝; Merchants', 109@109¼; Francs, long date, 5.12½@5.11¼; Francs, short date, 5.10@5.8¾.

Freights are a little more active, and rates are firmer. The engagements to Liverpool are 100 bales Hair at ⅛d.; 40,000 bush. Wheat at 3½d., in bulk, and per steamer, 400 boxes Bacon at 30s. To Hamburg, 75 tuns Mahogany, on private terms.

E. H. Birdsall is appointed Cashier of the Sub-Treasury, in place of Jacob Russell, resigned. After a brief repose, he is to be assigned to an important agency in connection with the Sub-Treasuries. Mr. Birdsall has been head of the Receiving Department for many years, and his experience well qualifies him for his new duties. Mr. Russell has performed the duties of Cashier since the organization of the Sub-Treasury, and a more faithful public officer was never in the Treasury department.

The exports continue to exhibit a steady increase. The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending June 19, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$2,549,152	$5,836,881	$2,455,936
Prev. reported	85,001,956	77,506,359	74,457,062
Since Jan. 1	$87,551,108	$83,343,240	$76,912,968

The imports and exports at this port from July 1 to latest date, have been as follows:

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Imports mdse	$174,738,355	$208,758,524	$147,365,013
Exports produce	161,358,734	160,915,771	202,079,758
Exports specie	51,913,608	56,479,280	39,745,750

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company was organized one year since by the purchase of the New-York and Aspinwall line of steamers, and the dock property at Aspinwall of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, on a capital of $4,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares of $100 each, on which shares $50 was paid up. The line is known as the Atlantic branch of the original California steamship mail route between New-York and San Francisco, running in connection with the Panama railroad and Pacific mail line of steamers. The first annual dividend now declared is 25 per cent on the entire capital of $4,000,000, equal to 50 per cent on the amount of capital paid in, or, *one million of dollars* net profit on the year's business. Of this dividend 20 ₱ cent or $800,000 is to be written off on the share capital, leaving this capital subject to only 30 in place of 50 ₱ cent future assessment. The other 5 ₱ cent is to be paid out in cash to the shareholders. The stock is now selling, dividend on. The transfers will close on the 22d inst., after which the price will be made ex-dividend. The shares at 172½ ₱ cent are equal to $122 50 ₱ share for $50 originally paid and the declared dividend of $25. The Pacific line, with $4,000,000 paid up capital is selling at $290@$300 ₱ share; dividend 20 ₱ cent a year in cash; both lines reserving a large undivided surplus.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1865.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ₱ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges.

BEANS AND PEAS.

There is no change in beans, with little inquiry and a full stock on hand. We quote:

Beans, pea, and medium prime, ₱ bush	$1 00@$1 25
Beans, kidney, ₱ bush., prime	1 30@ 1 50
Beans, marrow, prime	1 25@ 1 40
Beans, inferior	75@ 88
Peas, Canadian, ₱ bush	1 75@ 1 90

BUTTER.

The market rules higher than last week but is not strong to-day; Orange County pails have been advanced to 35c. for the best, on the boats, and a few very fine State firkins brought 34c., though 33c. is considered an outside price for even fancy. California shippers continue to purchase freely though they have had no returns from the first lots of new butter sent out. If the ventures turn out unfavorably, checking the demand from that quarter, prices may decline to the views of European shippers, who can only pay 24@25c. In general good Western reserve butter is worth 27@29c.—very fine 30c., and State butter, choice, 30@32c.—with a little at 33c. White butter brings 20@23c. The supply is fully equal to the present demand. We quote:

Orange Co., pails, new, ₱ lb	33@35
Fancy Delaware, &c., tubs, ₱ lb	32@33
Fancy Delaware, for shipping, firkins, ₱ lb	31@—
Sussex Co., firkins	33@—
Pennsylvania tubs and pails	23@25
Medium Ohio	25@28
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice	30@31
Western Reserve, prime	28@30
White Western Butter	20@23
Grease Butter	12@18

CHEESE.

There is no marked change in cheese this week. Receipts are free—18,000 boxes to-day, and demand fair. The prevailing opinion is that prices will decline from these rates. Several lots of fair Factory were sold at 12@15½c., while some is held at 16c. There is really no sale for skim-milk cheese, some of which is offered at 6c. We quote:

Connecticut English Dairy, ₱ lb	13@15
Factory, Prime, ₱ lb	15@15½
Factory medium	13@14
Farm Dairy, Prime, ₱ lb	13@14½
Farm Dairy, medium	12@13
Pineapple, ₱ lb	20@23
Common Skim Milk	6@10

EGGS.

People stopped eating eggs when prices ran up to 30@31c.—retailing at 3c. each—and the stock has accumulated. The best barely bring 28c., while Western and Canada are offered at 27c., loss off. Dealers still try to sell at the mark, but if they turn out bad, they usually have to make up the loss. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania choice, ₱ doz.	—@29
State, good marks	28@28½
Western and Canada, ₱ doz., good order	27@—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	33@35
Geese eggs, ₱ doz	52@55
Egg Oats, ₱ bush., good	45@50

FRUITS—DRIED.

We quote:

Apples, sliced, ₱ lb	10@11
Apples, good State, ₱ lb	8@8½
Apples, Western, ₱ lb	7½@8
Blackberries, ₱ lb	25@28
Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	45@50
Peaches, unpealed ₱ lb	20@23
Peaches, Virginia, pealed ₱ lb	35@40
Peanuts, ₱ bush	63 70@—
Plums, ₱ lb	35@40
Raspberries, ₱ lb	35@40
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	20@25

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

These are all coming with a rush together. Strawberries still rule, though waning, but raspberries, and even Delaware blackberries are crowding them, while whortleberries are coming before their time, to say nothing of cherries, currants, quantities of gooseberries, new apples, and even pears. Prices are not established for raspberries, those in to-day bringing—Antwerps 20c. per ¼ quart basket, and black-caps 6c. per small strawberry basket. Cherries gave promise of abundance, but rotted badly in last week's rain and hot sun. We quote:

Apples, new; Norfolk, ₱ bbl	$5 00@$7 00
Cherries, choice, ₱ lb	12@16
Cherries, common, ₱ lb	8@10
Currants, ₱ lb	5@8
Gooseberries, common, ₱ bush.	1 75@2 25
Gooseberries, large, ₱ bush	3 00@4 00
Strawberries, Wilson's, &c., ₱ qt.	12@20
Strawberries, ₱ small basket	3@4½
Whortleberries, ₱ bush	6 00@6 50

LARD AND TALLOW.

Lard, Country, ₱ lb	17@19
Rough Fat, ₱ lb	6½@7½
Tallow, ₱ lb	10¼@10½

MEATS.

Beef Sides, ₱ lb	10@15
Beef, Fore Quarter, ₱ lb	8@11
Beef, Hind Quarter, ₱ lb	16@20
Veal, Carcases, ₱ lb	8@15
Mutton, Carcases, ₱ lb	8@14
Lamb, ₱ lb	16@20
Pork, Carcases, ₱ lb	11½@13

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	75@1 25
Ducks, live, ₱ pair	$1 50@1 75
Fowls, live, ₱ pair	1 25@1 50
Fowls, live, ₱ lb	20@22
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	24@28
Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	20@22
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	25@28

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

We quote:

Badger, each	25@1 00	Mink, dark	$3 00@6 00
Bear, each	$10 00@20 00	Mink, pale	1 50@3 50
Beaver, blk ₱ lb	2 50@3 50	Muskrat	12@30
Beaver, pale ₱ lb	1 00@2 50	Opossum	6@15
Calf, gr'n, ₱ lb	18@20	Otter, North'n.	4 00@8 00
Cat, house ea.	10@25	do., Southern	2 00@6 00
do., wild, each	25@1 00	Racoon, N'th'n	40@75
Cattle, green hides, ₱ lb.	6½@7½	do., Southern.	25@40
		Sheep & Lambs	30@75
Deer, Wst. dr lb	37@50	do., Wool Sks.	1 50@2 50
Fox, Red, each	1 00@2 50	Skunk, Striped	10@30
do., Gray	25@1 20	do., Black	37@75
Fox, Silver	8 00@40 00	do., White	6@10
Marten	1 50@8 00		

VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes from Jersey and Long Island are in market, also Russia Turnips. Old Potatoes are very slow of sale at lower rates. We quote:

Asparagus, Oyster Bay, ₱ bunch	16@20
Beans, string, ₱ bbl	4 00
Cabbages, per 100	5 00@8 00
Cucumbers, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	6 00@8 00
Garlic, ₱ 100 bunches	3 00@6 00
Onions, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl	5 50@6 00
Peas, Long Island, per bush	50@75
Potatoes, Prince Albert, ₱ bbl	2 00@2 25
Potatoes, Western Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 25@2 50
Potatoes, Peachblow, ₱ bbl	2 00@2 25
Potatoes, Common ₱ bbl	1 00@1 50
Potatoes, Bermuda, New, ₱ bbl	10 00
Potatoes, Norfolk, New, ₱ bbl	6 00@6 50
Potatoes, Long Island, New, ₱ bush	2 00@2 25
Squashes, ₱ bbl	3 00@4 00
Tomatoes, Bermuda, ₱ 5 quart box	1 25
Turnips, new white, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00@3 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	2 50@3 00

SUNDRIES.

BEESWAX, pure, ₱ lb	44@46c.
BEESWAX, impure, ₱ lb	20@25c.
CIDER, ₱ gal	20@25c.
BROOM CORN, ₱ lb	22@26c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, ₱ lb	65@68c.
GINSENG, ₱ lb	85@90c.
VINEGAR, ₱ gal	22@30c.
HOPS, prime, ₱ lb	28@32c.
HOPS, common, ₱ lb	10@20c.
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	$55@$65
12 feet Hoops	45@50

Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending Wednesday, June 21, 1865.*

Amount of stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals.
This week	1,090	2,054	865	1,500	406
Last week	1,777	4,549	1,200	1,300	956
One year ago (June 21)	1,213	3,336	600	600	806

PRICES—*Beef*, per 100 lb. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat. Extra, $13 25@$13 50; first quality, $12 50@$13; second quality, $12@$12 50; third quality, $10@$11; a few choice single pairs, $13 50; some of the poorest Bulls, &c., $9@$10.

Working Oxen, none.

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, $35@$65; Extra, $70@$90; Farrow and Dry, $30@$40.

Sheep—Per lb., live weight, 5@8½c. Lambs per head in lots, $4@$6.

Fat Hogs—Per lb, 10½@10¾c., live weight; Shotes, wholesale, 13@14½c.; retail, 16@18c.; Pigs, 22@25c. wholesale; 22@28c. retail.

Veal Calves—$7@$11.

Hides—Brighton, 7@8c. ₱ lb; Country lots, 6@7c.

Tallow—6@8c. ₱ lb.

Pelts—$1 50@$2 25 each; country lots, 75c.@$1 50; Calf Skins 16@18c. ₱ lb.

REMARKS.—Beef costs more this week than last; although 13½c. is the highest figure at which cattle are sold. The stock is not so good as that of last week, but prices are just as high, and poorer cattle take the place held by better ones last week. Many of the butchers claim there is quite an advance, especially on the ordinary grades, while the drovers don't see much difference. Milch cows and all, there were about 206 head of Eastern cattle—864 from Albany. Trade went with a rush—a perfect stampede—exceeding anything ever before seen in Boston; all being sold by 2 o'clock Tuesday.

Prices for sheep are also *larger*, if not higher. The quality is much better than last week—there being no really poor lot—so that sales are not as low as the lowest last week by 3c. ₱ lb. There is, however, no such advance as that in reality. Probably the fair qualities sell half a cent a pound higher than last week, which will not be considered a big thing by those who were here one week ago.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—JUNE 21.

The supply of Beef Cattle continues good and the market remains dull. The offerings this week amount to 1,350 head, and prices range from $12 to $13 for Common cattle, and from $14 to $16 for Fair and Good, and from $17 to $18 ₱ 100 lb for prime and extra lots.

SHEEP—This market was a little more active, and 4,500 head changed hands at from 6c. to 7½c. ₱ lb gross for Clipped Sheep. Lambs sold at from $4 to $6 ₱ head.

HOGS—The arrival of Hogs amounted to 2,250 head. The market was dull and prices ranged from $11 to $13 ₱ 100 lb net, as to quality.

COWS—There has been but little change in the market. The sales number 120 head, at prices ranging from $25 to $50 for Springers, and from $35 to $80 for Cow and Calf.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

From The Atlantic Monthly for July.

On the eve of the last general election, the country was startled by the publication of a Report from the Judge-Advocate of the United States, disclosing the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy at the West, which had for its object the overthrow of the Union. The conspiracy, the Report stated, had a military organization, with a commander-in-chief, General and subordinate officers, and 500,000 enrolled members, all bound to a blind obedience to the orders of their superiors, and pledged to "take up arms against any Government found waging war against a people endeavoring to establish a Government of their own choice."

The organization, it was said, was in every way hostile to the Union, and friendly to the so-called Confederacy; and its ultimate objects were "a general rising in Missouri," and a similar "rising in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky, in coöperation with a Rebel force which was to invade the last-named State."

Startling and incredible as the report seemed, it told nothing but the truth, and it did not tell the whole truth. It omitted to state that the organization was planned, in Richmond; that its operations were directed by Jacob Thompson, who was in Canada for that purpose; and that wholesale robbery, arson and midnight assassination were among its designs.

The point marked out for the first attack was Camp Douglas at Chicago. The 8,000 Rebel soldiers confined there, being liberated and armed, were to be joined by the Canadian refugees and Missouri "Butternuts" engaged in their release, and the 5,000 and more members of the treasonable order resident in Chicago. This force, of nearly 20,000 men, would be a nucleus about which the conspirators in other parts of Illinois could gather; and, being joined by the prisoners liberated from other camps, and members of the order from other States, would form an army a hundred thousand strong. So fully had everything been foreseen and provided for, that the leaders expected to gather and organize this vast body of men within the space of a fortnight! The United States could bring into the field no force capable of withstanding the progress of such an army. The consequences would be that the whole character of the war would be changed—its theater would be shifted from the Border to the heart of the Free States, and Southern independence, and the beginning at the North of that process of disintegration so confidently counted on by the Rebel leaders at the outbreak of hostilities, would have followed.

What saved the nation from being drawn into this whirlpool of ruin? Nothing but the cool brain, sleepless vigilance and wonderful sagacity of one man—a young officer never read of in the newspapers—removed from field duty because of disability, but commissioned, I verily believe, by Providence itself to ferret out and foil this deeper-laid, wider-spread and more diabolical conspiracy than any that darkens the page of history. Other men—and women, too—were instrumental in dragging the dark iniquity to light; but they failed to fathom its full enormity, and to discover its point of outbreak. He did that; and he throttled the tiger when about to spring, and so deserves the lasting gratitude of his country. How he did it I propose to tell in this paper. It is a marvelous tale; it will read more like romance than history; but, calling to mind what a good man once said to me, "Write the truths; let people doubt if they will," I shall narrate the facts.

There is nothing remarkable in the appearance of this young man. Nearly six feet high, he has an erect, military carriage, a frank, manly face, and looks every inch a soldier—such a soldier as would stand up all day in a square hand-to-hand fight with an open enemy; but the keenest eye would detect in him no indication of the crafty genius which delights to follow the windings of wickedness when burrowing in the dark. But if not a Fouché or a Vidocq, he is certainly an able man; for, in a section where able men are as plenty as apple-blossoms in June, he was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate, and, entering the army a subaltern officer, rose, before the battle of Perryville, to the command of a regiment. At that battle a Rebel bullet entered his shoulder, and crushed the bones of his right elbow. This disabled him for field duty, and so it came about that he assumed the light blue of the veterans, and on the second day of May, 1864, succeeded Gen. Orme in command of the military post at Chicago.

When fairly settled in the low-roofed shanty which stands, a sort of mute sentry, over the front gateway of Camp Douglas, the new commandant, as was natural, looked about him. He found the camp—about 60 acres of flat, sandy soil, inclosed by a tight board fence, an inch thick, and 14 feet high—had a garrison of but two regiments of veteran reserves, numbering, all told, only 700 men fit for duty. This small force was guarding 8,000 Rebel prisoners, one third of whom were Texas rangers, and guerrillas who had served under Morgan—wild, reckless characters, fonder of a fight than of a dinner, and ready for any enterprise, however desperate, that held out the smallest prospect of freedom. To add to the seeming insecurity, nearly every office in the camp was filled with these prisoners. They served out rations and distributed clothing to their comrades, dealt out ammunition to the guards, and even kept the records in the quarters of the Commandant. In fact, the prison was in charge of the prisoners, not the prisoners in charge of the prison. This state of things underwent a sudden change. With the exception of a very few, whose characters recommended them to peculiar confidence, all were at once placed where they belonged—on the inner side of the prison-fence.

A post-office was connected with the camp, and this next received the Commandant's attention. Everything about it appeared to be regular. A vast number of letters came and went, but they all passed unsealed, and seemed to contain nothing contraband. Many of them, however, were short epistles on long pieces of paper, a curious circumstance among correspondents with whom stationery was scarce and greenbacks were not over-plenty. One sultry day in June, the Commandant builded a fire, and gave these letters a warming, and lo! presto! the white spaces broke out into dark lines breathing thoughts blacker than the fluid that wrote them. Corporal Snooks whispered to his wife, away down in Texas, "The forthe of Joly is comin' Sukey, so be a man; for I'm gwine to celebrate. I'm gwine up loike a rocket, of I does come down loike a stick." And Sergeant Blower said to John Copperhead of Chicago, "Down in 'old Virginny' I used to think the fourth of July a humbug, but this prison has made me a patriot. Now, I'd like to burn an all-fired sight of powder, and if you help, and God is willing, I shall do it." In a similar strain wrote half a score of them.

Such patriotism seemed altogether too wordy to be genuine. It told nothing, but it darkly hinted at dark events to come. The Commandant bethought him that the Democratic Convention would assemble on the fourth of July; that a vast multitude of people would congregate at Chicago on that occasion; and that, in so great a throng, it would be easy for the clans to gather, attack the camp, and liberate the prisoners. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and the young Commandant was vigilant. Soon Prison-Square received a fresh installment of prisoners. They were genuine "Butternuts," out at the toes, out at the knees, out at the elbows, out everywhere, in fact, and of everything but their senses. Those they had snugly about them. They fraternized with Corporal Snooks, Sergeant Blower, and others of their comrades, and soon learned that a grand pyrotechnic display was arranged to come off on Independence-day. A huge bonfire was to be built outside, and the prisoners were to salute the old flag, but not with blank cartridges.

But who was to light the outside bonfire? That the improvised "Butternuts" failed to discover, and the Commandant set his own wits to working. He soon ascertained that a singular organization existed in Chicago. It was called "The Society of the Illini," and its object, as set forth by its printed constitution, was "the more perfect development of the literary, scientific, moral, physical, and social welfare of the conservative citizens of Chicago." The Commandant knew a conservative citizen whose development was not altogether perfect, and he recommended him to join the organization. The society needed recruits and initiation-fees, and received the new member with open arms. Soon he was deep in the outer secrets of the order; but he could not penetrate its inner mysteries. Those were open to only an elect few who had already attained to a "perfect development"—of villainy. He learned enough, however, to verify the dark hints thrown out by the prisoners. The society numbered some thousands of members, all fully armed, thoroughly drilled, and impatiently waiting a signal to explode a mine deeper than that in front of Petersburg.

But the assembling of the Chicago Convention was postponed to the 29th of August, and the 4th of July passed away without the bonfire and the fireworks.

The Commandant, however, did not sleep. He still kept his wits a-working; the bogus "Butternuts" still ate prisoners' rations; and the red flame still brought out black thoughts on the white letter-paper. Quietly the garrison was reënforced, quietly increased vigilance was enjoined upon the sentinels; and the tranquil, assured look of the Commandant told no one that he was playing with hot coals on a barrel of gunpowder.

So July rolled away into August, and the Commandant sent a letter giving his view of the state of things to his commanding general. This letter has fallen into my hands, and, as might sometimes makes right, I shall copy a portion of it. It is dated August 12, and, in the formal phrase customary among military men, begins:

"I have the honor respectfully to report, in relation to the supposed organization at Toronto, Canada, which was to come here in squads, then combine, and attempt to rescue the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, that there is an armed organization in this city of 5,000 men, and that the rescue of our prisoners would be the signal for a general insurrection in Indiana and Illinois. . . . .

"There is little, if any, doubt that an organization hostile to the Government, and secret in its workings and character, exists in the States of Indiana and Illinois, and that this organization is strong in numbers. It would be easy, perhaps, at any crisis in public affairs, to push this organization into acts of open disloyalty, if its leaders should so will. . . .

"Except in cases of considerable emergency, I shall make all communications to your headquarters on this subject by mail."

These extracts show that, 17 days before the assembling of the Chicago Convention, the Commandant had become convinced that mail-bags were safer vehicles of communication than telegraph-wires; that 5,000 armed traitors were then domiciled in Chicago; that they expected to be joined by a body of Rebels from Canada; that the object of the combination was the rescue of the prisoners at Camp Douglas; and that success in that enterprise would be the signal for a general uprising throughout Indiana and Illinois. Certainly, this was no little knowledge to gain by two months' burrowing in the dark. But the conspirators were not fools. They had necks which they valued. They would not plunge into open disloyalty until some "crisis in public affairs" should engage the attention of the authorities, and afford a fair chance of success. Would the assembling of the Convention be such a crisis? was now the question.

The question was soon answered. About this time, Lieut.-Col. B. H. Hill, commanding the Military District of Michigan, received a missive from a person in Canada who represented himself to be a Major in the Confederate service. He expressed a readiness to disclose a dangerous plot against the Government, provided he were allowed to take the oath of allegiance, and rewarded according to the value of his information. The Lieutenant-Colonel read the letter, tossed it aside, and went about his business. No good, he had heard, ever came out of Nazareth. Soon another missive of the same purport, and from the same person, came to him. He tossed this aside also, and went again about his business. But the Major was a Southern Yankee—the "cutest" sort of Yankee. He had something to sell, and was bound to sell it, even if he had to throw his neck into the bargain. Taking his life in his hand, he crossed the frontier; and so it came about, that, late one night, a tall man, in a slouched hat, rusty regimentals, and immense jack-boots, was ushered into the private apartment of the Lieutenant-Colonel at Detroit. It was the Major. He had brought his wares with him. They had cost him nothing, except some small sacrifice of such trivial matters as honor, fraternal feeling, and good faith towards brother conspirators, whom they might send to the gallows; but they were of immense value,—would save millions of money and rivers of loyal blood. So the Major said; and so the Lieutenant-Colonel thought, as coolly, with his cigar in his mouth, and his legs over the arm of his chair, he drew the important secrets from the Rebel officer. Something good might, after all, come out of Nazareth. The Lieutenant-Colonel would trust the fellow—trust him, but pay him nothing, and send him back to Toronto to worm out the whole plan from the Rebel leaders, and to gather the whole details of the projected expedition. But the Major knew with whom he was dealing. He had faith in Uncle Sam, and he was right in having it; for, truth to tell, if Uncle Sam does not always pay, he can always be trusted.

It was not long before the Major reappeared with his budget, which he duly opened to the Lieutenant-Colonel. Its contents were interesting, and I will give them to the reader as the Union officer gave them to the General commanding the Northern Department. His communication is dated August 16. It says:

"I have the honor to report that I had another interview last evening with Major ——, whose disclosures in relation to a Rebel plot for the release of the prisoners at Camp Douglas I gave you in my letter of the 8th instant. I have caused inquiries to be made in Canada about Major ——, and understand that he does possess the confidence of the Rebel agent, and that his statements are entitled to respect.

"He now informs me that he proceeded to Toronto, as he stated he would when I last saw him; that about 200 picked men, of the Rebel refugees in Canada, are assembled at that place, who are armed with revolvers and supplied with funds and transportation-tickets to Chicago; and that already 150 have proceeded to Chicago. That he (Major ——) and the balance of the men are waiting for instructions from Capt. Hines, who is the commander of the expedition; that Capt. Hines left Toronto last Thursday for Chicago, and at this time is doubtless at Niagara Falls, making the final arrangements with the chief Rebel agents.

"Major —— states that Saunders, Holbrook, and Col. Hicks were at Toronto while he was there, engaged in making preparations, etc. The general plan is to accomplish the release of the prisoners at Camp Douglas, and in doing so they will be assisted by an armed organization at Chicago. After being released, the prisoners will be armed, and being joined by the organization in Chicago, will be mounted and proceed to Camp Morton (at Indianapolis), and there accomplish a similar object in releasing prisoners. That for months Rebel emissaries have been traveling through the North-West; that their arrangements are fully matured; and that they expect to receive large accessions of force from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. They expect to destroy the works at Ironton.

"Major —— says further that he is in hourly expectation of receiving instructions to proceed to Chicago with the balance of the party; that he shall put up at the City Hotel, corner of Lake and State-sts., and register his name as George ——; and that he will then place himself in communication with Col. Sweet, commanding at Chicago."

The Major did not "put up at the corner of Lake and State-sts.," and that fact relieved the Government from the trouble of estimating the value of his services, and, what is more to be deplored, rendered it impossible for the Commandant to recognize and arrest the Rebel leaders during the sitting of the Chicago Convention. What became of the Major is not known. He may have repented of his good deeds, or his treachery may have been detected [illegible] of the way by his accomplices.

It will be noticed how closely the Rebel officer's disclosures accorded with the information gathered through indirect channels by the astute Commandant. When the report was conveyed to him, he may have smiled at this proof of his own sagacity; but he made no change in his arrangements. Quietly and steadily he went on strengthening the camp, augmenting the garrison, and shadowing the footsteps of all suspicious new-comers.

At last the loyal Democrats came together to the great Convention, and with them came Satan also. Bands of ill favored men, in bushy hair, bad whisky, and seedy homespun, staggered from the railway stations and hung about the street corners. A reader of Dante or Swedenborg would have taken them for delegates from the lower regions, had not their clothing been plainly perishable, while the devils wear everlasting garments. They had come, they announced, to make a Peace President, but they brandished bowie-knives, and bellowed for war even in the sacred precincts of the Peace Convention. But war or peace, the Commandant was ready for it.

For days reënforcements had poured into the camp, until it actually bristled with bayonets. On every side it was guarded with cannon, and day and night mounted men patrolled the avenues to give notice of the first hostile gathering. But there was no gathering. The conspirators were there, 2,000 strong, with 5,000 Illini to back them. From every point of the compass,—from Canada, Missouri, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New-York, and even loyal Vermont, bloody-minded men had come to give the Peace candidate a red baptism. But "discretion is the better part of valor." The conspirators saw the preparations and disbanded. Not long afterward one of the leaders said to me, "We had spies in every public place,—in the telegraph-office, the camp itself, and even *close by* the Commandant's headquarters, and knew hourly all that was passing. From the observatory, opposite the camp, I myself saw the arrangements for our reception. We outnumbered you two to one, but our force was badly disciplined. Success in such circumstances was impossible; and on the third day of the Convention we announced from headquarters that an attack at that time was impracticable. It would have cost the lives of hundreds of the prisoners, and perhaps the capture or destruction of the whole of us." So the storm blew over, without the leaden rain, and its usual accompaniment of thunder and lightning.

A dead calm followed, during which the Illini slunk back to their holes; the prisoners took to honest ink; the bogus "Butternuts" walked the streets clad like Christians, and the Commandant went to sleep with only one eye open. So the world rolled around into November.

The Presidential election was near at hand—the great contest on which hung the fate of the Republic. The Commandant was convinced of this, and wanted to marshal his old constituents for the final struggle between Freedom and Despotism. He obtained a furlough to go home and mount the stump for the Union. He was about to set out, his private secretary was ready, and the carriage waiting at the gateway, when an indefinable feeling took possession of him, holding him back, and warning him of coming danger. It would not be shaken off, and reluctantly he postponed the journey till the morrow. Before the morrow facts were developed which made his presence in Chicago essential to the safety of the city and the lives of its citizens. The snake was scotched, not killed. It was preparing for another and a deadlier spring.

On the 2d of November, a well-known citizen of St. Louis, openly a Secessionist, but secretly a loyal man, acting as a detective for the Government, left that city in pursuit of a criminal. He followed him to Springfield, traced him from there to Chicago, and on the morning of November 4, about the hour the Commandant had the singular impression I have spoken of, arrived in the latter city. He soon learned that the bird had again flown.

"While passing along the street" (I now quote from his report to the Provost-Marshal-General of Missouri), "and trying to decide what course to pursue—whether to follow this man to New-York, or to return to St. Louis—I met an old acquaintance, a member of the order of 'American Knights,' who informed me that Marmaduke was in Chicago. After conversing with him awhile, I started up the street, and about one block further on met Dr. E. W. Edwards, a practicing physician in Chicago, (another old acquaintance), who asked me if I knew of Southern soldiers being in town. I told him I did; that Marmaduke was there. He seemed very much astonished, and asked how I knew. I told him. He laughed, and then said that Marmaduke was at his house, under the assumed name of Burling, and mentioned, as a good joke, that he had a British passport, *vised* by the United States consul under that name. I gave Edwards my card to hand to Marmaduke (who was another 'old acquaintance'), and told him I was stopping at the Briggs House.

"That same evening I again met Dr. Edwards on the street, going to my hotel. He said Marmaduke desired to see me, and I accompanied him to his house." There, in the course of a long conversation, "Marmaduke told me that he and several Rebel officers were in Chicago to coöperate with other parties in releasing the prisoners of Camp Douglas and other prisons, and in inaugurating a rebellion at the North. He said the movement was under the auspices of the 'Order of American Knights' (to which order the Society of the Illini belonged), and was to begin operations by an attack on Camp Douglas on election day."

The detective did not know the Commandant, but he soon made his acquaintance and told him the story. "The young man," he says, "rested his head upon his hand, and looked as if he had lost his mother." And well he might! A mine had opened at his feet; with but 800 men in the garrison it was to be sprung upon him. Only seventy hours were left! What would he not give for twice as many? Then he might secure reënforcements. He walked the room for a time in silence, then, turning to the detective, said, "Do you know where the other leaders are?" "I do not." "Can't you find out from Marmaduke?" "I think not. He said what he did say voluntarily. If I were to question him he would suspect me." That was true, and Marmaduke was not of the stuff that betrays a comrade on compulsion. His arrest, therefore, would profit nothing, and might hasten the attack for which the Commandant was so poorly prepared. He sat down and wrote a hurried dispatch to his General. Troops! troops! for God's sake, troops! was its burden. Sending it off by a courier—the telegraph told tales—he rose, and again walked the room in silence. After a while, with a heavy heart, the detective said "Good night," and left him.

What passed with the Commandant during the next two hours I do not know. He may have prayed—he is a praying man—and there was need of prayer, for the torch was ready to burn millions of property, the knife whetted to take thousands of lives. At the end of the two hours, a stranger was ushered into the apartment where the Commandant was still pacing the floor. From the lips and pen of this stranger I have what followed, and I think it may be relied on.

He was a slim, light-haired young man, with fine, regular features and that indefinable air which denotes good breeding. Recognizing the Commandant by the eagle on his shoulder, he said, "Can I see you alone, sir?" "Certainly," answered the Union officer, motioning to his secretary to leave the room. "I am a Colonel in the Rebel army," said the stranger, "and have put my life into your hands, to warn you of the most hellish plot in history." "Your life is safe, sir," replied the other, "if your visit is an honest one. I shall be glad to hear what you have to say. Be seated."

The Rebel officer took the proffered chair, and sat there till far into the morning. In the limits of a magazine article I cannot attempt to recount all that passed between them. The written statement the Rebel Colonel has sent to me covers fourteen pages of closely-written foolscap; and my interview with him on the subject lasted five hours, by a slow watch. He disclosed all that Judge Holt has made public, and a great deal more. Sixty days previously he had left Richmond with verbal dispatches from the Rebel Secretary of War to Jacob Thompson, the Rebel agent in Canada. These dispatches had relation to a vast plot, designed to wrap the West in flames, sever it from the East, and secure the independence of the South. Months before, the plot had been concocted by Jeff. Davis at Richmond; and in May previous, Thompson, supplied with $250,000 in sterling exchange, had been sent to Canada to superintend its execution. This money was lodged in a bank at Montreal, and had furnished the funds which fitted out the abortive expeditions against Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas. The plot embraced the order of "American Knights," which was spread all over the West, and numbered 500,000 men, 350,000 of whom were armed. A force of 1,200 men—Canadian refugees, and bushwhackers from Southern Illinois and Missouri—was to attack Camp Douglas on Tuesday night, the 8th of November, liberate and arm the prisoners, and sack Chicago. This was to be the signal for a general uprising through the West, and for a simultaneous advance by Hood upon Nashville, Buckner upon Louisville, and Price upon St. Louis. Vallandigham was to head the movement in Ohio, Bowles in Indiana, and Walsh in Illinois. The forces were to rendezvous at Dayton and Cincinnati in Ohio, New-Albany and Indianapolis, in Indiana, and Rock Island, Chicago, and Springfield, in Illinois; and those gathered at the last-named place, after seizing the arsenal, were to march to aid Price in taking St. Louis. Prominent Union citizens and officers were to be seized and sent South, and the more obnoxious of them were to be assassinated. All places taken were to be sacked and destroyed, and a band of a hundred desperate men was organized to burn the larger Northern cities not included in the field of operations. Two hundred Confederate officers, who were to direct the military movements, had been in Canada, but were then stationed throughout the West, at the various points to be attacked, waiting the outbreak at Chicago. Captain Hines, who had won the confidence of Thompson by his successful management of the escape of John Morgan, had control of the initial movement against Camp Douglas; but Colonel Grenfell, assisted by Colonel Marmaduke and a dozen other Rebel officers, was to manage the military part of the operations. All of these officers were at that moment in Chicago, waiting the arrival of the men, who were to come in small squads, over different roads, during the following three days. The Rebel officer had known of the plot for months, but its atrocious details had come to his knowledge only within a fortnight. They had appalled him; and though he was betraying his friends, and the South which he loved, the humanity in him would not let him rest till he had washed his hands of the horrible crime.

The Commandant listened with nervous interest to the whole of this recital; but when the Southern officer made the last remark, he almost groaned out,—

"Why did you not come before?"

"I could not. I gave Thompson my opinion of this, and have been watched. I think they have tracked me here. My life on your streets to-night wouldn't be worth a bad half-dollar."

"True; but what must be done?"

"Arrest the 'Butternuts' as they come into Chicago."

"That I can do; but the leaders are here, with five thousand armed Illini to back them. I must take them. Do you know them?"

"Yes; but I do not know where they are quartered."

At two o'clock the Commandant showed the Rebel officer to his bed, but went back himself, and paced the floor until sunrise. In the morning his plan was formed. It was a desperate plan; but desperate circumstances require desperate expedients.

In the prison was a young Texan who had served on Bragg's staff, and under Morgan in Kentucky, and was, therefore, acquainted with Hines, Grenfell, and the other Rebel officers. He fully believed in the theory of State Rights, that is, that a part is greater than the whole, but was an honest man, who, when his word was given, could be trusted. One glance at his open, resolute face showed that he feared nothing; that he had, too, that rare courage which delights in danger, and courts heroic enterprise from pure love of peril. Early in the war he had encountered Col. De Land, a former commandant of the post, on the battle-field and taken him prisoner. A friendship then sprang up between the two, which, when the tables were turned, and the captor became the captive, was not forgotten. Col. De Land made him chief clerk in the medical department, and gave him every possible freedom. At that time it was the custom to allow citizens free access to the camp; and among the many good men and women who came to visit and aid the prisoners was a young woman, the daughter of a well-known resident of Chicago. She met the Texan, and a result as natural as the union of hydrogen and oxygen followed. But since Adam courted Eve, who ever heard of wooing going on in a prison? "It is not exactly the thing," said Col. De Land; "had you not better pay your addresses at the lady's house, like a gentleman?" A guard accompanied the prisoner; but it was shrewdly guessed that he stayed outside, or paid court to the girls in the kitchen.

This was the state of things when the present Commandant took charge of the camp. He learned the facts, studied the prisoner's face, and remembered that he, too, once went a courting. As he walked his room that Friday night, he bethought him of the Texan. Did he love his State better than he loved his affianced wife? The Commandant would test him.

"But I shall betray my friends! Can I do that in honor?" asked the Texan.

"Did you ask that question when you betrayed your country?" answered the Commandant.

"Let me go from camp for an hour. Then I will give you my decision."

"Very well."

And, unattended, the Texan left the prison.

What passed between the young man and the young woman during that hour I do not know, and could not tell, if I did know, for I am not writing romance, but history. However, without lifting the vail on things sacred, I can say that her last words were, "Do your duty. Blot out your record of treason." God bless her for saying them! and let "Amen" be said by every American woman!

On his return to camp, the Texan merely said, "I will do it," and the details of the plan were talked over. He was to escape from the prison, ferret out and entrap the Rebel leaders. How to manage the first part of the dangerous programme was the query of the Texan. The Commandant's brain is fertile. An adopted citizen, in the scavenger line, makes periodical visits to the camp in the way of his business, and him the Commandant sends for.

"Arrah, yer Honor," the Irishman says, "I ha'n't a tr-raitor. Bless yer beautiful sowl! I love the kintry; and besides, it might damage me good name and me purty profession."

He is assured that his name will be all the better for dieting a few weeks in a dungeon, and—did not the same thing make Harvey Birch immortal?

Half an hour before sunset the scavenger comes into camp with his wagon. He fills it with dry bones, broken bottles, decayed food, and the rubbish of the prison; and down below, under a blanket, he stows away the Texan. A hundred comrades gather round to shut off the gaze of the guard; but outside is the real danger. He has to pass two gates, and run the gauntlet of half a dozen sentinels. His wagon is fuller than usual; and the late hour—it is now after sunset—will of itself excite suspicion. It might test the pluck of a braver man; for the sentries' bayonets are fixed, and their guns at the half-trigger; but he reaches the outer gate in safety. Now St. Patrick help him! for he needs all the impudence of an Irishman. The gate rolls back; the Commandant stands nervously by, but a sentry cries out,—

"You can't pass; it's agin orders. No wagins kin go out arter drum-beat."

"Arrah, don't be a fool! Don't be afther obstructin' a honest man's business," answers the Irishman, pushing on into the gateway.

The soldier is vigilant, for his officer's eye is on him.

"Halt!" he cries again, "or I'll fire!"

"Fire! Waste yer powder on yer friends, like the bloody-minded spalpeen ye are!" says the scavenger, cracking his whip, and moving forward.

It is well he does not look back. If he should, he might be melted to his own soap-grease. The sentry's musket is leveled; he is about to fire, but the Commandant roars out,—

"Don't shoot!" and the old man and the old horse trot off into the twilight.

Not an hour later, two men, in big boots, slouched hats, and brownish butternuts, come out of the Commandant's quarters. With muffled faces and hasty strides, they make their way over the dimly lighted road into the city. Pausing, after a while, before a large mansion, they crouch down among the shadows. It is the house of the Grand Treasurer of the Order of American Knights, and into it very soon they see the Texan enter. The good man knows him well, and there is great rejoicing. He orders up the fatted calf, and soon it is on the table, steaming hot, and done brown in the roasting. When the meal is over, they discuss a bottle of Champagne and the situation. The Texan cannot remain in Chicago, for there he will surely be detected. He must be off to Cincinnati by the first train; and he will arrive in the nick of time, for warm work is daily expected. Has he any money about him? No, he has left it behind, with his Sunday clothes, in the prison. He must have funds; but the worthy gentleman can lend him none, for he is a loyal man; of course he is! was he not the "people's candidate" for Governor? But no one ever heard of a woman being hanged for treason. With this he nods to his wife, who opens her purse, and tosses the Texan a roll of greenbacks. They are honest notes, for an honest face is on them. At the end of an hour good-night is said, and the Texan goes out to find a hole to hide in. Down the street he hurries, the long, dark shadows following him.

He enters the private door of a public house, speaks a magic word, and is shown to a room in the upper story. Three low, prolonged raps on the wall, and—he is among them. They are seated about a small table, on which is a plan of the prison. One is about forty-five—a tall, thin man, with a wiry frame, a jovial face, and eyes which have the wild, roving look of the Arab's. He is dressed after the fashion of English sportsmen, and his dog—a fine gray bloodhound—is stretched on the hearth-rug near him. He looks a reckless, desperate character, and has an adventurous history.* In battle he is said to be a thunderbolt—lightning harnessed and inspired with the will of a devil. He is just the character to lead the dark, desperate expedition on which they are entered. It is St. Leger Grenfell.

At his right sits another tall, erect man, of about thirty, with large, prominent eyes, and thin, black hair and mustache. He is of dark complexion, has a sharp thin nose, a small, close mouth, a coarse, harsh voice, and a quick, boisterous manner. His face tells of dissipation, and his dress shows the dandy; but his deep, clear eye and pale, wrinkled forehead denote a cool, crafty intellect.† This is the notorious Captain Hines, the right-hand man of Morgan, and the soul and brain of the Conspiracy. The rest are the meaner sort of villains. I do not know how they looked, and if I did they would not be worth describing.

Hines and Grenfell spring to their feet, and grasp the hand of the Texan. He is a godsend,—sent to do what no man of them is brave enough to do,—lead the attack on the front gateway of the prison. So they affirm with great oaths as they sit down, spread out the map, and explain to him the plan of operations.

Two hundred Rebel refugees from Canada, they say, and a hundred "Butternuts" from Fayette and Christian Counties, have already arrived; many more from Kentucky and Missouri are coming; and by Tuesday they expect that 1,000 or 1,200 desperate men, armed to the teeth, will be in Chicago. Taking advantage of the excitement of election night, they propose, with this force to attack the camp and prison. It will be divided into five parties. One squad, under Grenfell, will be held in reserve a few hundred yards from the main body, and will guard the large number of guns already provided to arm the prisoners. Another—command of which is offered to the Texan—will assault the front gateway, and engage the attention of 600 troops quartered in Garrison-square. The work of this squad will be dangerous, for it will encounter a force four times its strength, well armed and supplied with artillery, but it will be speedily relieved by the other divisions. Those under Marmaduke, Col. Robert Anderson of Kentucky, and Brig.-Gen. Charles Walsh of Chicago, Commander of the American Knights, will simultaneously assail three sides of Prison-square, break down the fence, liberate the prisoners, and, taking the garrison in rear, compel a general surrender. This accomplished, small parties will be dispatched to cut the telegraph-wires and seize the railway-stations; while the main body, reënforced by the 8,000 and more prisoners, will march into the city and rendezvous in Court-House-square, which will be the base of further operations.

The first blow struck, the insurgents will be joined by the 5,000 Illini (American Knights), and, seizing the arms of the city,—six brass field-pieces and 800 Springfield muskets,—and the arms and ammunition stored in private warehouses, will begin the work of destruction. The banks will be robbed, the stores gutted, the houses of loyal men plundered, and the railway-stations, grain-elevators, and other public buildings burned to the ground. To facilitate this latter design, the water-plugs have been marked, and a force detailed to set the water running. In brief, the war will be brought home to the North; Chicago will be dealt with like a city taken by assault, given over to the torch, the sword, and the brutal lust of a drunken soldiery. On it will be wreaked all the havoc, the agony, and the desolation which three years of war have heaped upon the South; and its upgoing flames will be the torch that shall light a score of other cities to the same destruction!

It was a diabolical plan, conceived far down in hell amid the thick blackness, and brought up by the arch-fiend himself, who sat there, toying with the hideous thing, and with his cloven foot beating a merry tune on the death's-head and cross-bones under the table.

As he concludes, Hines turns to the new comer—

"Well, my boy, what do you say? Will you take the post of honor and of danger?"

The Texan draws a long breath, and then, through his barred teeth, blurts out:

"I will!"

On those two words hang thousands of lives, millions of money!

"You are a trump!" shouts Grenfell, springing to his feet. "Give us your hand upon it!"

A general hand-shaking follows, and during it, Hines and another man announce that their time is up:

"It is nearly twelve. Fielding and I never stay in this d—d town after midnight. You are fools, or you would n't."

Suddenly, as these words are uttered, a slouched hat, listening at the key-hole, pops up, moves softly through the hall, and steals down the stairway. Half an hour later the Texan opens the private door of the Richmond House, looks cautiously around for a moment, and then stalks on toward the heart of the city. The moon is down, the lamps burn dimly, but after him glide the shadows.

In a room at the Tremont House, not far from this time, the Commandant is walking and waiting, when the door opens and a man enters. His face is flushed, his teeth are clenched, his eyes flashing. He is stirred to the depths of his being. Can he be the Texan?

"What is the matter?" asks the Commandant.

The other sits down, and, as if only talking to himself, tells him. One hour has swept away the fallacies of his lifetime. He sees the Rebellion as it is—the outbreak and outworking of that spirit which makes hell horrible. Hitherto, that night, he has acted from love, not duty. Now he bows only to the All-Right and the All-Beautiful, and in his heart is that psalm of work, sung by one of old, and by all true men since the dawn of creation; "Here am I, Lord! Send me!"

The first gray of morning is streaking the east, when he goes forth to find a hiding-place. The sun is not up, and the early light comes dimly through the misty clouds, but about him still hang the long, dark shadows. This is a world of shadows. Only in the atmosphere which soon inclosed him is there no night and no shadow.

Soon the Texan's escape is known at the camp, and a great hue and cry follows. Handbills are got out, a reward is offered, and by that Sunday noon his name is on every street-corner. Squads of soldiers and police ransack the city and invade every Rebel asylum. Strange things are brought to light, and strange gentry dragged out of dark closets; but nowhere is found the Texan. The search is well done, for the pursuers are in dead earnest; and, Captain Hines, if you don't trust him, now, you are a fool, with all your astuteness!

So the day wears away and the night cometh. Just at dark a man enters the private door of the Tremont House, and goes up to a room where the Commandant is waiting. He sports a light rattan, wears a stove-pipe hat, a Sunday suit, and is shaven and shorn like unto Samson. What is the Commandant doing with such a dandy? Soon the gas is lighted; and lo, it is the Texan! But who in creation would know him? The plot, he says, thickens. More "Butternuts" have arrived, and the deed will be done on Tuesday night, as sure as Christmas is coming. He has seen his men—two hundred, picked, and every one clamoring for pickings. Hines, who carries the bag, is to give him ten thousand greenbacks, to stop their mouths and stuff their pockets, at nine in the morning.

"And to-morrow night we'll have them, sure? And, how say you, give *you* shackles and a dungeon?" asks the Commandant, his mouth wreathing with grim wrinkles.

"Anything you like. Anything to *blot out my record of treason*."

He has learned the words—they are on his heart, not to be razed out forever.

When he is gone, up and down the room goes the Commandant, as is his fashion. He is playing a desperate game. The stake is awful. He holds the ace of trumps—but shall he risk the game upon it? At half past eight he sits down and writes a dispatch to his General. In it he says:

"My force is, as you know, too weak and much overworked—only eight hundred men, all told, to guard between eight and nine thousand prisoners. I am certainly not justified in waiting to take risks, and mean to arrest these officers, if possible, before morning."

The dispatch goes off, but still the Commandant is undecided. If he strikes to-night, Hines may escape, for the fox has a hole out of town, and may keep under cover until morning. He is the king-devil, and much the Commandant wants to cage him. Besides, he holds the bag, and the Texan will go out of prison a penniless man among strangers. Those ten thousand greenbacks are lawful prize, and should be the country's dower with the maiden. But are not republics grateful? did not one give a mansion to Gen. McClellan? Ah, Capt. Hines, that was lucky for you, for, beyond a doubt, it saved your bacon!

The Commandant goes back to camp, sends for the police, and gets his blue-coats ready. At two o'clock they swoop to the prey, and before daybreak a hundred birds are in the talons of the eagle. Such another haul of buzzards and night-hawks never was made since Gabriel caged the Devil and the dark angels.‡

At the Richmond House Grenfell was taken in bed with the Texan. They were clapped into irons, and driven off to the prison together. A fortnight later, the Texan, relating these details to a stranger, while the Commandant was sitting by at his desk writing, said:

"Words cannot describe my relief when those handcuffs were put upon us. At times before, the sense of responsibility almost overpowered me. Then I felt like a man who has just come into a fortune. The wonder to me now is, how the Colonel could have trusted so much to a Rebel."

"Trusted!" exclaimed the Commandant, looking up from his writing. "I had faith in you; I thought you wouldn't betray me; but I trusted your own life in your own hands, that was all. Too much was at stake to do more. Your every step was shadowed, from the moment you left this camp till you came back to it in irons. Two detectives were constantly at your back, sworn to take your life if you wavered for half a second."

"Is that true?" asked the Texan in a musing way, but without moving a muscle. "I didn't know it, but I felt it in the air!"

In the room at the Richmond House, on the table around which were discussed their hellish plans, was found a slip of paper, and on it, in pencil, was scrawled the following:

"COLONEL: You *must* leave this house *to-night*. Go to the Briggs House to-night. J. FIELDING."

Fielding was the assumed name of the Rebel who burrowed with Hines out of town, where not even his fellow-fiends could find him. Did the old fox scent the danger? Beyond a doubt he did. Another day, and the Texan's life might have been forfeited. Another day, and the camp might have been sprung upon a little too suddenly! So the Commandant was none too soon; and who that reads this can doubt that through it all he was led and guided by the good Providence that guards his country!

But what said Chicago, when it awoke in the morning? Let one of its own organs answer:

"A shiver of genuine horror passed over Chicago yesterday. Thousands of citizens, who awoke to the peril hanging over their property and their heads in the form of a stupendous foray upon the city from Camp Douglas, led by Rebel officers in disguise and Rebel guerrillas without disguise, and concocted by home Copperheads, whose houses had been converted into Rebel arsenals, were appalled as though an earthquake had opened at their feet. . . . Who can picture the horrors to follow the letting loose of 9,000 Rebel prisoners upon a sleeping city, all unconscious of the coming avalanche! With arms and ammunition stored at convenient locations, with confederates distributed here and there, ready for the signal of conflagration, the horrors of the scene could scarcely be paralleled in savage history. One hour of such a catastrophe would destroy the creations of a quarter of a century, and expose the homes of nearly 200,000 souls to every conceivable form of desecration."—[Chicago Tribune, Nov. 8, 1864.

But the men of Chicago not only talked, they acted. They went to the polls and voted for the Union; and so told the world what honest Illinois thought of treason.

More arrests were made, more arms taken, but the great blow was struck and the work over. Its head gone, the Conspiracy was dead, and it only remained to lay out its lifeless trunk for the burial. Yet, even as it lay in death, men shuddered to look on the hideous thing out of which had gone so many devils.

* See Freemantle's "Three Months in the Southern States," p. 148.

† Detective's description.

‡ Since the foregoing was written the Commandant's official report has been published. In reference to these arrests, he says, in a dispatch to Gen. Cook, dated Camp Douglas, Nov. 7, 4 o'clock, a. m.:

"Have made during the night the following arrests of Rebel officers, escaped prisoners of war, and citizens in connection with them:

"Morgan's Adjutant-General, Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, in company with J. T. Shanks (the Texan), an escaped prisoner of war, at Richmond House; Col. Vincent Marmaduke, brother of Gen. Marmaduke; Brig.-Gen. Charles Walsh of the 'Sons of Liberty;' Capt. Cantrill of Morgan's command; Charles Traverse (Butternut). Cantrill and Traverse arrested in Walsh's house, in which were found two cart-loads of large size revolvers, loaded and capped, 200 stands of muskets loaded, and ammunition. Also seized two boxes of guns concealed in a room in the city. Also arrested Buck Morris, Treasurer of 'Sons of Liberty,' having complete proof of his assisting Shanks to escape, and plotting to release prisoners at this camp.

"Most of these Rebel officers were in this city on the same errand in August last, their plan being to raise an insurrection and release prisoners of war at this camp. There are many strangers and suspicious persons in the city, believed to be guerrillas and Rebel soldiers. Their plan was to attack the camp on election night. All prisoners arrested are in camp. Capt. Nelson and A. C. Coventry, of the police, rendered very efficient service.

"B. J. SWEET, Col. Com."

In relation to the general operations I have detailed, the Commandant in this Report, writes as follows:

"Adopting measures which proved effective to detect the presence and identify the persons of the officers and leaders and ascertain their plans, it was manifest that they had the means of gathering a force considerably larger than the little garrison then guarding between 8,000 and 9,000 prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, and that, taking advantage of the excitement and the large number of persons who would ordinarily fill the streets on election night, they intended to make a night attack on and surprise this camp, release and arm the prisoners of war, cut the telegraph wires, burn the railroad depots, seize the banks and stores containing arms and ammunition, take possession of the city, and commence a campaign for the release of other prisoners of war in the States of Illinois and Indiana, thus organizing an army to effect and give success to the general uprising so long contemplated by the 'Sons of Liberty.'"

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC..I.

Disbanding the Armies—A Migration Westward—Schuyler Colfax's Party—What is Proposed—Kansas—Civilization and Rain—A Tornado.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT KEARNEY, Nebraska, May 25, 1865.

The dissolving of our armies will return nearly half a million of young men to civil life. After their experience in camp and field, few will be able to run contentedly in the old, monotonous grooves. They will seek new excitements, new homes, and new fortunes. Some will go South; but most will obey that mysterious law of Nature, which impels migration Westward. Men move toward the setting sun as surely as the apple falls to the ground or water seeks its level.

To the coming Migration—which will eclipse all we have seen in the past—the West holds out her hospitable arms. Here is ample room and verge enough. Here are the measureless prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, Washington and Oregon, where earth is so rich that "if you tickle her with a hoe, she laughs with a harvest." Here are the gulches and cañons of New-Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana, the largest, the richest, the most varied mineral region of the whole world: a region which is to pay the National Debt; to establish a new empire; to astonish America and mankind by its incalculable wealth, and to hasten forward that most stupendous and magnificent of all material enterprises ever accomplished by man—the great Pacific Railroad of the future.

To regain health, and to learn more minutely the resources, development and prospects of the new Territories, I hope to spend the coming season at leading points of interest between the Missouri River and the Pacific. Last Monday, our party, consisting of Messrs. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, William Bross of *The Chicago Tribune*, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, and Samuel Bowles of *The Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican*, left Atchison, Kansas, by the Overland mail.

The last coach from the mountains had a running fight with the Indians in this vicinity; one a few days earlier was captured, and all its passengers killed and scalped. But the telegraph and the promise of an escort when needed made our trip promise comparative safety. Beside, we had on board General Conner, commanding this military district—a sort of hostage for the safety of the rest, as *Punch* suggested that the President of a railway abounding in fatal accidents, should be compelled to ride upon the locomotive of each passenger train.

I wonder if the Almighty ever made a more beautiful country than Kansas! Those green prairies, rolling like gentle swells of the ocean, starred and gemmed with flowers, and threaded by dark belts of timber which mark the winding streams, are a joy forever. The jet black soil appears fathomless. Where the rain has cut ravines twenty feet deep, the same rich loam is found at the bottom. In the valleys, I have seen the grass so high that men riding upon tall horses, were quite hidden from view, at the distance of a few yards.

In the wooded East, the pioneer found clearing away the forest and making a farm the labor of two generations. Here, the settler plows up the rich sward, plants corn upon it the same day; that season raises a partial crop, and the next produces from 50 to 100 bushels to the acre.

During the four years since I saw them last, thousands of acres of the prairies have been plowed and cultivated; and the farm-houses have assumed an older, pleasanter and more homelike air. Still, the absence of trees pains the eye. There is no excuse for it in a region where the cottonwood, in five years from the seed, will grow to a diameter of five or six inches, and the locust nearly as fast.

There is a curious logical connection between Civilization and Rain. Indians say that the white man invariably brings rain with him. Thirty years ago, the Missourians living on the bank of the river, in sight of what is now Kansas, deemed it uninhabitable on account of the drouth; and those who still survive declare that it was then almost a rainless climate. All remember the great Kansas drouth of five years ago; and the general fear then prevailing that the new State was too dry for successful farming. The great crops and increasing rain of the intervening seasons, have quite dispelled that apprehension among the settlers themselves.

At the Big Sandy we reached the region of the Indian depredations. Last August, every house and barn along the road for nearly three hundred miles west from that point was burned, the stock stolen and about eighty whites killed. The recent hostile demonstrations have driven off all the women and children; and a few soldiers are now on duty at each mail station. Four cavalrymen have escorted our coach for the last twenty-four hours, but the noble savage has given us a wide berth.

This morning a tornado struck us on the prairie, almost overturning our vehicle. It capsized emigrant wagons, threw up vast sheets of water and spray from the Platte, blew four or five teamsters into that broad, shallow river, and absolutely drove them quite across it. We had barely time to leap to the ground when hail-stones as large as minnie bullets began to pelt us like a hot fire of musketry. How they stung our faces and hands as we crouched and cowered to the ground to keep from blowing away. Our horses plunged, reared and ran, but Capt. Jewett, of Gen. Conner's staff, clung like death to the bit of one of the leaders and after being dragged a hundred yards, succeeded in checking them. We escaped with no more serious consequences than thorough drenching and pelting, and the most wicked of all conceivable puns. A terrified mule, which had thrown its rider, stood with perpendicular ears, expanded nostrils and braced legs, facing the fierce tornado, the very embodiment of mulish obstinacy. He appeared to say, "Not a hundred storms like this could move me a single inch." "Did you ever," asked Mr. George K. Otis of the Overland Line, nodding toward the animal, in a little lull of the blasts—"did you ever see a more perfect picture of woe?" (*whoa*). I always wondered before who originated the conundrum which likens the roof of a house to a lame dog, "because it is a slope up" (slow pup), but now I know. Only one man in the world could have been the father of that illegal monstrosity. Otis *fecit*!

We accomplished the distance from Atchison to this point, 246 miles, in 46 hours. A. D. R.

What a Female Rebel Can Write to her Friends in Europe.

The following is from *Galignani's* (Paris) *Messenger* of June 1. We leave the good sense of our readers to conjecture who was the probable writer:

RICHMOND AFTER THE WAR.

We have received the following:

SIR: The subjoined letter—replete with "matter of much pith and moment"—is from the pen of a lady residing in Richmond, Va., where she is widely known and beloved for the admirable simplicity of her life and character, and for the practice of "all the charities of mother, daughter and sister." It is due to historical justice and the interests of truth that her ingenious recital of very recent facts, so distorted and discolored by certain Northern scribes, should be published in your cosmopolitan journal. This good office is asked at your hands in a public sense, and will oblige a

"NATIVE VIRGINIAN."

The following is the letter inclosed:

"RICHMOND, May 5.—The result so unfortunate to all our fond hopes, of four years' hardships and self-denial almost unprecedented in the annals of the world, must have reached you my dear ——. Also the false and garbled accounts of the Northern papers. The sad truth is that our people got tired of the war, and proved unworthy of the noble blood that had been shed for their liberty. Virginia will rue the day that her sons ever laid down their arms. When Gen. Lee surrendered to Grant he had only 7,600 muskets. These noble men had subsisted for seven days upon two days' rations; had been fighting by day and marching by night without even time to parch the corn which was their only sustenance, and even in this exhausted state they drove back the enemy more than a mile, and took 1,400 prisoners.

They had determined, had Grant demanded an unconditional surrender, to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and cut their way through his encircling hosts, which by their own account amounted to more than 60,000 men, well fed, armed and equipped as they well might be, having stolen from the South every horse and mule and all their provisions. Gen. Grant's proposals were so honorable that Gen. Lee determined to accept them, as nothing could be gained by the sacrifice of those brave men. [illegible] are overcome at last, not for the want of valor [illegible] *by the resources or numbers* of the enemy, but [illegible] cruel policy, which, alas! has succeeded [illegible]. When the horrors perpetrated in this enlightened and Christian age by this mode of warfare are made known to the world, they will indeed stand aghast.

Many other men who had thrown away and buried their arms took advantage of Gen. Lee's surrender and obtained the same terms for themselves, but the number I mention were *all* who surrendered with arms in their *hands*. I cannot describe to you the agony of mind we have endured. The General is calm, resigned to necessity. The daily and hourly testimonials of kindness and regard he and all his family experience are most touching. Had he been conqueror he could scarcely be more honored and beloved, and the offers of homes and aid of every kind both from North and South are truly gratifying. One of the greatest sources of anxiety left to us is the fate of our President, a noble man and true patriot, though he has deplorably erred in judgment in many of his appointments. He has failed to secure the affections of the people, and while the better sort love and respect him there are many who malign and blame him for all the disasters of the war.

The President of the United States has come out this morning with a most atrocious proclamation, accusing him of instigating the assassination of Lincoln, and offering a reward of $100,000 for his capture. Another base slander which is published throughout the country, is that he has gone off with all the public treasure, when it is well known that he had not money enough about him to defray his personal expenses. My R., who had become separated in the battles from his brother F., and went on with a small party and some of F.'s horses as far as Greensborough, where the President was, finding him much in need of a good steed, gave him one of them, which Mr. Davis received in the spirit it was offered, and sent the kindest messages to us. R. was advised to return, and has succeeded in getting back safely, having ridden more than a thousand miles, and has gone down to his pillaged farm to work for his bread. F. has also gone to his farm at the W. H., where, with his usual energy and indomitable spirit, he has been plowing with his own hands without even a plank to shelter him, or even a tent, his baggage having been burned by the enemy. He has now put up a shanty, and he will continue there for the present. All my family have been mercifully spared: I trust for some good purpose for their country. The ways of Providence are indeed mysterious; we shall one day know the reason of much that is dark to us now. One thing we do know, that the triumph of the wicked is but short. I have been thus minute in detailing some facts, my dear ——, that you may, if possible, be the medium of letting the truth be known abroad. All our newspapers are now under Yankee rule; none more so than *The Richmond Whig*, which is even more infamous than *The Herald*, and is edited by a Yankee, who has made his fortune here out of the Confederate soldiers.

What I tell you is the simple truth, which I suppose might be published abroad, though it is not allowed here. You will see in *The New-York Herald* a long account of a conversation carried on by a Mr. Cook, one of its correspondents with Gen. Lee. While the main facts are correct, it is so colored as to give you the impression that the General was rather disposed to *apologize* for the part he had taken in this war, which is by no means the case, nor does he regret it, though it has been unsuccessful. He would act, I am sure, just the same under similar circumstances. For my part, I am proud that *all my family* have periled fame, fortune and life itself in this righteous cause. But I have said perhaps enough on this subject. So far away as you are from the scene of action, you cannot realize our feelings. May God bless you, and enable us to meet in happier times, is the prayer of your affectionate ——"

The Payment of Bounties.

The following circular has just been issued:

"TREASURY DEPT., SECOND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1865.

"SIR: In an interview with the Secretary of War this morning, he concurred in the decision heretofore given by me respecting payments of bounty to soldiers who have been deserters during their respective terms of enlistment.

"You are therefore respectfully requested to notify Paymasters that soldiers who have violated their contracts with the Government, by committing the crime of desertion, during the time for which they had enlisted (or were drafted, have no legal claim either to the pay which had accrued at the time of desertion, or to any payment of bounty; and that any payments hereafter made in conflict with this decision will be disallowed at the Treasury. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. M. BRODHEAD,
"Second Controller."

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—*The Newbern Times* of June 5 thus notices the decease of a worthy member of the craft, for many years employed in THE TRIBUNE office:

Joseph G. Haven of Co. D, 5th Rhode Island Artillery Regiment, a printer by trade, died suddenly in the regimental hospital on Thursday last, and the funeral services took place on the following day, the remains being interred in the Soldiers' Burying Ground.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, June 13.—During the great drought, heavy showers in portions of organization in the counties of the Institute it was difficult to get the usual attendance of the Club together. This was finally accomplished, and a very interesting meeting the week. A good deal of time was devoted to the discussion of insect enemies of the farmer, gardener and fruit-grower. J. Fleming writes from Chittenden County, N. Y.—Cutworms are very destructive to young corn, cutting off the plants just as they begin to present their first leaves of crop by attack. About the 20th of May I planted and a portion of the field. Every plant was cut off by the cutworm. I then planted two rows of their yearly growth, and found the cutworms had disappeared. I planted the remaining two rows, similar to the remaining two rows with the same result. Cutworms are very destructive to the corn crop in this county. Mr. Ward, of Long Island, said he had found the cutworm destroyed the young cabbage plants. Mr. Ward said he had found the cutworm destroyed the young cabbage plants. Mr. Ward said he had found the cutworm destroyed the young cabbage plants. Mr. Ward

Grain, Provisions and Other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1865.

ASHES—The market is moderately active and steady at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots and $7 50@$7 75 for Pearls.

BEESWAX has been in moderate request but at a shade easier prices; rates of Yellow Western and Southern at from 45@48c., cash.

COTTON—The demand has been very fair, with no change of importance to note in prices, the sales include about 1,000 bales on a basis of 40c. for Middling.

COFFEE—No sales of any importance are reported to-day, prices remaining nominally unchanged; we quote Prime Rio at 22½c.; Good Rio, 21½@22c.; Fair Rio, 20½@21c.; Ordinary Rio, 18@18½c., and Fair to Good Cargoes Rio, 19½@20½c. The sales of Rio for the week are 4,200 bags ex Martha, and 100 bags ex Helene at 15@15½c. gold, in bond.

CANDLES are without activity, but prices have not essentially changed. We quote: Adamantine at 23@24c., Sperm 35c., and Patent 45@50c.

COPPER—American Ingot is lower and dull at 29@30c.; new Sheathing and Clear Metal are without change; sales at 45c. for the former, and 35c. for the latter.

COAL—The inquiry is limited for Domestic, and the market is freely supplied; prices are unsettled; sales from yard at $5 50@$8 per ton. Foreign is in very light supply and in light request; we hear only of ... tons Newcastle Gas at $9, cash.

DRUGS AND DYES—The demand from the trade has been only moderate; prices, however, are without special change. We quote as follows: Alum, ₩ lb, 4½c.; Arsenic, Powdered, ₩ lb, 4c.; Balsam, Copaiba, ₩ lb (gold), 41c.; Balsam, Tolu, ₩ lb, $1 75; Bi-carb. Soda, Newcastle, ₩ lb, 6½@7½c.; Borax, Refined, ₩ lb, 31c.; Camphor, Crude, ₩ lb (in bond), 35c.; Caustic Soda, ₩ lb (gold), 4½@4¾c.; Cream Tartar, Prime (gold), 35c.; Epsom Salts, ₩ lb, 14c.; Gum Arabic, Picked, ₩ lb, 65@85c.; Gum Arabic, Sorts, ₩ lb, 26c.; Jalap, ₩ lb, $2@$3 50; Manna, Large Flake, ₩ lb, $1 45; Manna, Small Flake, ₩ lb, $1 20; Oil, Lemon, ₩ lb, $5; Sal Soda, Newcastle, ₩ lb, 2½c.; Seneka Root, ₩ lb, 60c.; Senna, ₩ lb, 18@24c.; Soda Ash, ₩ lb (gold), 2½@2¾c.; Sugar Lead, ₩ lb, 40c.; Vitriol, Blue, ₩ lb, 14c.

DYEWOODS have been only moderately active. Logwood and Fustic are scarce and wanted; holders are firmer in their views. We quote Logwood at $... @$27 for Tobasco, and Fustic at $24 for Tampico, $... @$22 for Savanilla; all gold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is less active and prices are lower, the decline being 5@10c. on the low and 15@20c. on the medium grades. Family brands are dull and irregular; the sales are 8,400 bbls. at $5 40@$5 70 for Superfine State; $6 for Old Extra do.; $6 10@$6 25 for Fresh Ground do.; $6 35@$6 50 for Fancy State; $6 15@$6 ... for the low grades of Western Extra; $6 60@$6 ... for Shipping Ohio; $7@$8 for Trade brands; and $8 ... @$11 50 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is offered more freely, and is lower and unsettled; sales of ... bbls. at $6 10@$6 40 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 50@$8 25 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is more active, but 10c. lower; the demand is mainly for the low grades; sales of 1,160 bbls. at $7 ... @$7 50 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $8@$12 for Trade and Family brands. ...

[illegible]

WHISKY—The market is quiet and unsettled; sales of 160 bbls. at $2 02@2 03 for Western.

Latest European Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols steady and firm. Money unchanged. More demand for discount at the bank of 3½ per cent.

[The regular weekly cotton market was received per Hibernia, at Father Point.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report: Flour dull. Wheat inactive, with a downward tendency; Red Western, 8/4@8/10; White, 9/10@9/3 per cental. Corn steady; Mixed, 28/@28/6 ₩ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork heavy and declined 2/6d.@5/ ₩ barrel. Bacon easier. Lard dull and partially declined 1/. Butter firm. Tallow steady and more active.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet at 28/6@29/ for Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice—no sales. Linseed dull and declined 6d.@1/. Linseed Oil steady. Linseed Cake steady. Sperm Oil easier. Rosin very dull. Spirits Turpentine—no sales.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 10.—COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet at unchanged quotations. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. The weather has been favorable for the crops. PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, June 10, Evening.—Consols closed at 90⅛@90¼ for money. United States Five-Twenties, 67; Illinois Central Railroad, 78¾@77¾; Erie Railroad, 48½.

PARIS, June 11.—The Bourse closed steady at 67fr. 45c. for Rentes.

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Instruction.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—Circulars for next course obtainable from AMOS DEAN, Albany, N.Y.

HARVARD COLLEGE — CHANGE OF TIME.—The regular examination for admission will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 17 and 18, as already announced. The Summer vacation is lengthened, and the second examination is therefore postponed to the new date of beginning the first term, THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Each examination begins at 8 o'clock a. m., in No. 16 University Hall, and attendance for two days is required.

THOMAS HILL, President.

Cambridge, Mass., June 15, 1865.

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This affection is quite common, and is very difficult to cure, and is generally divided into two species: blind or internal piles, and bleeding or external piles. Those who are seriously afflicted with the disease suffer beyond description. The disease generally increases until the tumors begin to bleed. This hemorrhage may be slight, or it may be profuse. Some lose much blood, others bleed only occasionally.

The disease is generally brought on by constipation of the bowels, and is associated with persons of sedentary habits; scarcely ever have we noticed this disease in a person of active habits.

CASES TREATED.

CASE I. Wm. H., aged 40 years, had been a sufferer from blind piles for many years. Of late had bled quite freely, so much so that he often lost as much as a teacupfull. He was cured in eight days, since which time he has been able to attend to active business without any intermission whatever, notwithstanding he had been in his bed the most of the past month, from the effect of the continual hemorrhage.

CASE II. Mr. P., aged 47, had been afflicted with bleeding piles for six years. His disease had increased to that extent that he was bleeding very profusely. Bled so freely as to have caused him to take his bed for some months previous to his placing himself under our care. When we commenced his case, he had become almost as white as a sheet, from the repetition of the loss of blood. We treated his case successfully, and discharged him well in two weeks.

CASE III. Mrs. C., aged thirty. She had been treated by several physicians for different kinds of disease. Some treated her for lung affection; some regarded her case as dyspepsia; some for liver disease; but none had done her any good. We gave it as our opinion that the pile affection under which she was laboring was the sole cause of her trouble. In six days from the time we commenced the treatment of her case we discharged her entirely well.

FISTULA IN ANO.

Fistula in Ano is a most loathsome and troublesome disease, which is located in the vicinity of the lower bowel, and appears as an abscess or ulcer, emitting a fetid discharge with callous edges.

"It is a disease," says Sir A. Cooper, "in which you will be called upon to operate more frequently, perhaps, than any other." * * * * "Very often baffles the skill of the best surgeons." Dorsey "says it is very difficult to be healed." This statement is fully confirmed by many cases which remain uncured, as well as the fatality which attends the use of the knife. A king of England (Henry the Eighth), died from an operation with the knife.

The peculiarity of a fistulous sinus, which is extremely sensitive to the touch, and from which issues a constant secretion. There may be one or several of these pipes terminating at various points, and communicating with each other.

As the terminations of the canals or sinuses vary in different persons, there have been three divisions of the disease recognized by surgeons: 1. When the pipe or canal does not extend into the bowels, but terminates in an external orifice, it is called blind external fistula, or external incomplete fistula. 2. When the pipe terminates internally into the bowels, having no external orifice or termination, it is called blind internal fistula, or internal incomplete fistula. 3. When the canal terminates in an orifice both externally and internally, it is complete fistula.

I have been able to trace a connection between this disease as the effect, and constipation as the cause.

In the treatment of this disease two modes have been adopted—one with the knife (this I never use), the other without. The knife almost invariably fails in effecting a permanent cure, and often occasions more serious results than would have ensued from allowing the disease to continue its course.

The fistulous pipe is surrounded with a hard, callous wall, morbidly tender to the slightest touch.

The principal of treatment for an effectual and permanent cure of Fistula in Ano is the application of such means as will remove the callous walls, thereby converting the irritable, unhealthy ulcer into a simple or healthy one; in consequence of which the pipes readily close, and a cure is the result. From the obstinate character of the fistulous callosity, time is required for a successful treatment; while, on the other hand, with our treatment, the advantage lies in the certainty and permanency of cure.

The plan which we have adopted with the disease varies with different cases; some will require much active medicine to destroy the callosity of the pipes, others require but little medicine, and some none at all. The medicine used for this purpose should be injected into the pipes with sufficient force to fill every orifice or opening in the vicinity.

A TERRIBLE CASE.

I now give the history of one of the most extensive cases of this class I have ever met with. The patient was a man forty-five years of age. He had been affected for 15 years; had been operated upon with the knife ten times, and for the three years previous to the time of my being called, had been confined to his bed. There were twenty openings externally, some of which entered the bowel, the perineum, and sacrum, presenting the appearance of a honeycomb. All the pipes over the sacrum passed to the bony structure. When I began the treatment the disease was so extensive that when the solution was forced into any one of these pipes it would flow out of all the others. I had no difficulty in curing the case, for in two months from the first visit he was perfectly well.

My method by local application cures this in every instance without any surgical operation; in many cases, too, without any pain.

N. B.—MY TREATMENT IN DETAIL FOR THIS DISEASE WILL BE FOUND IN MY EDITION OF "SYME'S SURGERY."

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A CARD.

EDITOR OF TRIBUNE.

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